The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,929 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th Feb.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Snead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Widmer	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3112	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3011	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2941	500	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Bombay Mr. HERMAN WILMOT ULOTH is appointed SUPERINTENDENT by order of the Directors.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, ,, Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE.	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO.	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MARCH 3rd.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,358 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following departures are arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
• CLAN GRAHAM	2926	James White	2nd March

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1887.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. SIRSA	2610	About	29th April, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
January 13, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawa, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, BunderAbbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA .... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA .... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 24, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEFRIES' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS.

FOR BURNING MINERAL OILS WITHOUT DANGER OR SMELL.

THEY GIVE A MORE POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT THAN HAS BEEN HERETOFORE OBTAINABLE FROM KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURED on a newly patented principle, which ensures the maximum light with the minimum consumption of Oil. Well and strongly made, thoroughly finished in every detail. They are easily and safely operated, durable, and economical, yet powerful, always reliable, and unquestionably the most successful Lamp yet presented to the Public. Full instructions as to trimming, &c., with each Lamp. If they are followed a brilliant, steady and mellow light will be the result.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome burnished brass Pedestal, complete with Globe and Chimney. Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, according to design and style of Globe.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, rich flute and ball pattern. The oil Reservoir takes out leaving the base to be used as a flower vase. Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 25.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, semi-concentric flutes, with plain base, very massive appearance. Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome pierced burnished brass work Pedestal, Reservoir solid brass, strong and well made. Rs. 51 to Rs. 54.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, plain solid brass, suitable for district use, Globe ornamented. Rs. 16 to Rs. 19.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, solid brass receptacle with Pedestal brass and stoneware, very firm and steady Lamp. Rs. 17.

SWING SAFETY LAMP, entirely metal with top Reflector, suitable for hall or entrance, strong and well made. Rs. 13-8.

Do. do. bronzed. Rs. 10-8.

SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, open brass work, brass. Reservoir solid brass, ornamented large opal glass Reflectors, suitable for lighting a large room. Admirable as a Billiard Table Lamp. Rs. 65

SAFETY WALL LAMPS from Rs. 9-8.

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL.

Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INDIAN GUARANTEE & SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1886 will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1887.

2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 7th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.

3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.

I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware. IV. Cloths. V. Ropes. VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores. XI. Chemical. XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos. XIII. Potteries. XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores. XVIII. Oils.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED,
Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD, London.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK! OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities,* of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CAMP REQUISITES.

CAMP CROCKERY.

Copeland's Celebrated Whiteware.
Dishes and Tureens with sunk unbreakable handles.
Plates from Rs. 1-8 per dozen.
Meat Dishes from As. 7 each.
Vegetable Dishes from Rs. 1-12 each.

CAMP FURNITURE.

Exceedingly portable and light. Each article opens and closes with one movement.
Stools Rs. 4-8, Chairs Rs. 7-8 & 9-8.
Beds Rs. 29-8, Washstands Rs. 8-8.
Tables Rs. 29.

CAMP LIGHTS.

	Rs.	a.
Lantern for Candles in outer tin case with inner tin case for Candles	4	0
Ditto with unbreakable Talc Shades	8	8
P. W. D. Lantern, strongly made, with protecting wires	6	12

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Estephe	18	0	......	
Chianti	18	0	......	
Fronsac	20	0	12	0
Moulis	28	0	16	0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	0	20	0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Pomard	24	0	13	0
Volnay	32	0	18	0
Chambertin	30	0	16	0
Ditto Extra Fine	60	0	33	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
Giesenheimer	26	0	15	0
Scharlachberg	42	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	50	0	27	0
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
CHABLIS—				
Montrachet	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Russeau's	52	0	30	0
Comte de Bonfort	52	8	......	
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
Ruisseau Fréres Special Cuvee 1880.	70	0	36	0
SAUTERNE—				
Preignac	35	0	20	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
Do. do. Very aged	48	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	......	
Do. do. ****	26	0	......	
Uam Var (liqueur)	30	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'s PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consist of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphragm, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in box, neat and compact.

NEW GOODS.

We have just unpacked the following:—

Quarter, Half and Whole Plate Cameras, made of well-seasoned Mahogany and Brass Bound. Leather Bellows, Swing-back arrangements, Tripod Stand and 3 Double Backs. We have had these specially made to meet the requirements of this country, and can safely say that no better Cameras have ever been imported.

PRICES.

Quarter Plate	Rs.	150 each.
Half	,,	185 ,,
Whole	,,	225 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

RACING WATCHES

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

		Rs.
1.	Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Keyless, three actions:—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size	35
2.	Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value	75
3.	Silver Crystal faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended	125
	Do. do. do. Hunting Case	135
4.	Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case	400
5.	The same in Crystal-faced Case	350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	,,	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	,,	9	8
New Fawn do.	,,	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	,,	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	,,	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	,,	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		7 8	to 16 8
Travelling Suits		25 0	to 28 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		28 0	to 35 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		38 0	to 50 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8	
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 8	
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns		11 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 8	
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	15 8	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0	
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8	
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0	
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30 0	
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8	
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8	
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8	
Kid Glove Lined		4 8	
Warm Mufflers		2 0	
Travelling Caps		4 0	
Best Tweed Hats		4 8	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8	
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 12	
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	12 0	
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8	
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	30 0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0	
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0	
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0	
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		30 0	
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8	
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0	to 50 0

		Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	from	5 0
Overland Chairs		4 8
Despatch Boxes		20 8
Elder Down Pillows		8 8
English Feather Pillows		8 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		8 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to		1 8
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 8
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	from	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes from Rs. 3-8 to		4 8
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors from 1-8 to		2 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	from	10 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.		6 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths		15 8
Waterproof Coats		9 8
Air Pillows		6 8
Air Cushions		6 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE
LAST TWO DAYS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
VOLPI'S
PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY,

And he wishes GOOD-BYE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this station and thanks them for their kind patronage.

ONLY CHANCE FOR CHILDREN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
PRICES AS USUAL.

GAIETY THEATRE.
CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1887.
THE GREAT FARCICAL COMEDY,
A PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT, to which Ladies will be admitted, will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th February, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests, price two rupees each, on application to the Honorary Secretary, Minnesingers.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.
[3] To declare a Dividend.
[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1885.
[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, 7th and 8th proximo, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the Offices of the Chamber for—

1st—Two Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the HON'BLE Mr. F. FORBES ADAM and Mr. JOHN Y. LANG, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March 1887, but who are eligible for re-election.

2nd—Elective Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. F. D. Parker who has obtained six months' leave of absence. The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 24th February 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Industrial Ireland; by R. Dennis	3	12
On Aphasia; by James Ross	8	0
Studies in Italian Literature; by C. M. Philliman	3	12
Master of the Ceremonies; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
Legal Facetiæ, Satirical and Humorous; by J. Willock	4	12
Frolic: A Scarborough Romance; by F. H. Waldy	2	0
Essays by Leigh Hunt (Camilot Classics)	0	10
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Sister Dora; by Margaret Lonsdale	0	4
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Hunchback: Love-Chase (Cassell's National Library) ....0-6 and	0	4
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Blackmoris Lorna Doone (Low's Standard Novels)	1	4
Hardy's: A Pair of Blue Eyes (Low's Standard Novels)	1	4
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Making of New England, 1570-1643, by S. A. Drake	3	4
Millionaire's Daughters, by J. A. Stewart	3	12
A Life's Idylls and Other Poems, by Hugh Conway	2	4
Money and Labour, by P. F. Tidman	1	0
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Seven Years among the Fjort, being an English trader's experiences in the Congo district; by R. E. Dennett	4	12
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Chilcotes, or Two Widows; by L. Keith	3	12
Aunt Rachel; by J. D. Christie Murray	3	12
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About Money and other Papers: by the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."		
Strange Adventures of a Phaeton; by W Black.		
Tom Brown's School Days; by an Old Boy.		
Dove in the Eagle's Nest; by C M Yonge.		
Essays in Criticism; by Matthew Arnold.		
House Divided against Itself; by Mrs Oliphant.		
Our homely Comedy and Tragedy	2	2
"Come" and "Go" Family Text Book, by J Strathesk	3	4
Scotch Reciter; Edited by A H Miles	0	6
Bow Bells, Vol 45	3	4
Bow Bells Novelettes	1	8
Food Grains of India; by A H Church	3	12
Days of the Year, a Poetic Calendar; by A Austim	1	0
Haines' Travel Sketches (Bohn's Lib)	2	4
Ranke's Latin and Teutonic Nations (Bohn's Lib).	2	4
The Bow of Orange Ribbon; by Amelia E Barr.	2	4
Whitaker's Almanac, 1887	0	10
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, 12th Edition	10	0

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, DHOBHI TALAO.
FRIDAY the 25th FEBRUARY, 1887.
MR. P. BONNAR, SCOTCH CONJURER.
FIRST VISIT IN BOMBAY.

WILL give his second performance under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Haji Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, Persian Consul.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS.
PRICE OF ADMISSION.

First Class Reserved Rs. 2
Unreserved „ 1½
Second Class Re. 1
Third Class As. 8
Fourth Class As. 4.

Door open at 8-30 and commence at 9 p. m.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for CAPITALISTS WITHOUT RESERVE! WITHOUT RESERVE! WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder the DHURUMSEY MILLS, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors.

TENDER FOR TEAK.

TENDERS are invited for 40 to 50 tons first class TEAK LOGS. Long English or Long Indian, selected dimensions, averaging 24 to 32 feet; to be delivered at Mazagon Dockyard.

Tenders will be accepted up to NOON on SATURDAY 26th instant.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 24 February, 1887.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 5th March 1887, at 3-30. p. m :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1886. Declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive Tenders up to TUESDAY next, the 1st March 1887, for CARTING of PRODUCE from 1st April 1887 to 30th June 1888.

From G.I.P.Railway Co.	Waree Bunder station to Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns at Waree Bunder, Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Ryan Market Godowns. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Prince's Dock, Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Carnac Bunder. Rate per ton of 20 cwts.

On acceptance of Tender a regular stamped Contract will be drawn out and a Security will have to be given either in Cash or Government Paper for the due carrying out of the Contract.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Office.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follow:—

1 case comfits.
1 „ bon bons.
1 „ chocolate.
2 casks disinfectant.
2 cases toilet soaps.
1 „ gold thread.
200 dozen marble fruit plates, fruits and birds.
1 case ess. of vinegar.
1 „ cheese.
10 cases beer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Feb. 25, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF ILLUMINATION LAMPS, TRANSPARENCIES, &c., &c.
at the Esplanade Parade Ground.

Under instruction from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the following:—

Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, fancy paper lanterns, hurricane lamps, transparencies, &c., &c., will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of OLD SCRAP IRON, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, near the B. B. and C.I. Railway Parel Station, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place about 1,600 tons mixed wrought scrap iron consisting of shop cuttings from wrought iron rods, bars, plates, sheets, punching hoops, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Estate known as "Bambhoodra Estate," Kihim, near Alibaugh.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the present owner, the Bambhoodra Estate, Kihim, near Alibaugh. The property measures about 76,000 square yards more or less with 2,000 cocoanut trees, 100 mango and pummelow and a large number of casuarina trees, it is well hedged round and there are four wells on the premises. There is also a pucka built bungalow close to the seaside containing seven rooms, furnished throughout. A bullock dumney and a pair of Surat bullocks, five water bullocks, a large number of vinegar vats and a license for making vinegar, the whole of which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from Aga Hyderally, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at our rooms single and double-barrelled breech and muzzle loading guns and rifles, swords, lances, military wearing apparel, and other sundry goods.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the first Indentor Vora Abdool Hoosein, Allybhoy.

1 case envelopes
On account of the concerned
32 dozen Medoc Claret in quarts
6 „ „ pints
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Doolysing Lalsing.
J O 5(5 and Co.—1-4 —4 cases mahogany toilet glasses and 12 fairy lamps, and 1 dozen fairy lights.
at 1-30 p.m.
1 Handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful grey Arab horse, 6 years old, and a set of brass mounted single harness,
1 Handsome strong mail phaeton suitable for single or a pair of horses,
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting grey arab horses.
1 barouche, light handsome, comfortable, fitted with patent brake for hill work.
1 very handsome well bred bay arab 14·3, a delightful back and perfectly quiet.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham with grey horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and lost luggage at the G I P Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 4th March next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Combad Bowel Row, Mandvi.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated in the south side of Combad Bowel Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west formerly by the house of Aran Bapooji Mistry, and now by the house of Lalljee Ladha, on the east by the house of Yeshba Yesobajee, on the north by the said Combad Bowel Row, and on the south by the mosque of Israels and the house of Khakee Hassum Tata, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1331 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and are now in the occupation of Khakee Arat and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE

1 field service tent, weighing 80 lbs
1 case containing 12 gentlemen's saddles with bridle complete by Messrs. Christmer and Newman in first rate order. will be sold singly.
1 handsome strong nearly new German built landau.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per annum for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, to the United Kingdom.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a CLERK of good ability and knowledge of accounts. Apply "A.Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. J. S. GOOD, Dental Surgeon, removed from Hornby Row to 15, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel.

ON SATURDAY 26th, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, FOR SALE, FOWLS, GAME, BUSREH & BRAHMA.

KINDERGARTEN! KINDERGARTEN!! KINDERGARTEN!!! Full sets with extras. Price Rs. 30-8, cash. S. P. C. K. DEPOT, 1, Church Gate Street.

MOUNTAIN DOG, (with pedigree) for sale, very large, only 7 months old. Apply Mr. BRAEMER, 7, Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED, "Standing Hod Press, Ruling Machine, Cutting Machine, Galley Proof Press." State prices to *Deccan Gazette*, Secunderabad.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BOMBAY, for Beer, Wines and Spirits. Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BOMBAY, for Overland Provisions and Groceries. Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BOMBAY, for Confectionery, Toys and Glassware. Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BOMBAY, for every description of Household Goods.
W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a (second-hand) LANCASHIRE BOILER 7 by 30 or 32 feet long, carrying 75lbs. pressure or upwards. Apply FRAMJEE, care of this paper.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a Berthon Collapsible Life Boat, price Rs. 150, a Double-Barrelled Duck Gun by Holland, 8 bore, nearly new, price Rs. 150. Apply GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

WANTED an experienced PLATELAYER, who thoroughly understands laying a Pot-sleeper road. A good knowledge of Hindustani indispensible. Apply KIRBY & Co., Wet Dock Extension Works.

WANTED by a Company, an experienced CLERK capable of taking charge of a small office. Must be a good accountant and able to write well. Salary according to attainments. Apply "M.J.," care of this office.

BLUE BORDER CROCKERY of superior quality to hand, Table Plates, per doz. Rs. 2, Dessert Plates, Re. 1-8, Cheese, Re. 1-2, Dishes, New Shape, Re. 1-8 each, Breakfast Cups and Saucers, doz. Rs. 2-4. Best Value.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now conceded by the public to be the best, the simplest, the cheapest and the most durable of all in existence. They are with all the latest improvements, self-acting spoolers, and complete accessories for hemming, braiding, tucking, quilting, binding &c., &c. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

WANTED MECHANICAL WORKMEN, for Fine Works only. Apply to C. JOST and Co., 15, Hornby Row.

WANTED good BOOKKEEPER, Hindoo or Portugues, salary Rs. 50. Address "PIECE-GOODS," care of this paper.

HAVE you written to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, for Samples of their Famous Rs. 10 Trousers?

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN' Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

NOW READY.—Part I. Murray's Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies (Illustrated). Price Rs. 5. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TO LET "CHALET," No. 3, Mount Pleasant Road Ridge, close to the bungalow occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to J. A. SETT, "Sett Lodge," Nowroji Hill.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

WELL-BRED Bay Arab, 14·2, 5 years, and Mail Phaeton to be seen at Crawford Market, North, from 7 to 8 in the morning. Apply to Mr. J. HOWELL, Grant Road. Turn-out Rs. 700.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED. Apply by letter addressed "A B," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Salary Rupees one hundred per mensem. Yearly Increments of Rs 15. If possible forward specimen of work.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER, Persee preferred, to instruct a small class of native women in the rudiments of English, two hours a day. Apply by letter to HONORARY SECRETARY, Lady Reay's Fund, 6 Apollo Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francis and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 26, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palangpush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room. Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to, I. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES

D. R. PUNDOLE.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
OPPOSITE CASH BAZAAR,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARRIVAL of GOLD & SILVER BROOCHES, FANCY CLOCKS & TIME-PIECES.

Practical and experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

CHARGE MODERATE
Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8, cash.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS .... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS .... „ 2-10 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

KAISAR HOSPITAL YUNANI, NUL-BAZAR, BOMBAY.

ENDOWED by HAKIM MOHAMMAD BAKIR YUNANI for CHARITY and established in the JUBILEE YEAR (1887) of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and during the time of H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, and H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Here the religious feelings of all nations will be duly respected and the medicines administered are such as will benefit and cure the patient, and are in no way injurious.

HAKIM MOHAMMAD BAKIR YUNANI.
Chinchpogli, Parel Road, Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.

A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 5-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2-39 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.

This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR,

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-9-0.	Rs. 1-5-0	Rs. 0-8-6

BOMBAY BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage Rs. 1-0-0.

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and *vice versa* will be as under:—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DEULI.

Miles from Bombay.	Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
118	Mormugao Harbour...	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 6 5	0 10 6	0 14 9	1 1 6	0 4 5	0 6 3	0 8 5	0 3 2	0 4 8
135	Margao	0 4 8	0 5 10	0 7 10	0 12 5	1 1 2	1 7 6	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 7	0 4 2	0 5 10
300	Deuli	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 10 5	0 14 11	1 3 7	0 8 0	0 11 4

BETWEEN DEULI AND BOMBAY.

Miles from Deuli.	Stations.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Docras.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
165	Margao	0 5 7	0 6 2	0 8 3	0 13 2	1 2 5	1 9 8	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 10 3	0 4 7	0 6 6
182	Mormugao Harbour...	0 6 7	0 6 8	0 8 11	0 14 5	1 4 2	1 12 1	0 6 9	0 8 8	0 11 3	0 4 11	0 6 8
300	Bombay	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 10 5	0 14 11	1 3 7	0 8 0	0 11 4

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st Feb, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the Stores Depôt, Parel, on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in convenient lots, about 1600 tons of mixed wrot scrap iron consisting of shop cuttings from wrot iron rods, bars, plates and sheet, bolts, nuts, punchings, hoops, &c.

Can be viewed on application at the Storekeeper's Office.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th February 1887.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
1. CHALLENGE SINGLES.
2. CHALLENGE DOUBLES

THE above Matches are OPEN to MEMBERS of any Club or Service. Entrance Fee for Singles Rs. 3 Entrance Fee for Doubles Rs. 6.

Cups will be given by the Gymkhana.

Entries close on February 28th, at 6. p.m.

The Matches will be played off between 7th and 14th March 1887.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of March 1887

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN POT-SLEEPERS and BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS in quantities up to an aggregate of 450 tons and 500 tons respectively for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Offers to state the quantity tendered for and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Material is lying at Wari Bunder and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February 1887.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowstaff.

One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND SHIPPING COAL.

TENDERS for the above will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 28th Feb. 1887. For tender form and other particulars, apply to the STOREKEEPER, at this Dockyard

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 19th Feb. 87.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.
SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta.
„ Bombay.
„ Madras.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ooctacamund and Simla during the season.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pupulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LI OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIAT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, 5-30 p.m.
Laying of Foundation-stone, Holy Trinity Church, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Bandstand, 6 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Ellora (s), from London. Yesterday:—Chupra (s), Rangoon; Poseidon (s), Hongkong; and Simla (s), Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Jumna, for Rangoon; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Lawada (s), Galle; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Sadak Taibari (barque), Pamban.

The Institution for Deaf-Mutes.—The committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes thankfully acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 100, the donation of Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, in memory of his deceased nephew, Mr. Dadabhoy.

Amusements in Bombay.—Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Company will this evening produce the celebrated farcical comedy, "The Private Secretary," Miss Emily Blain taking the title role. Hudson's Surprise Party are returning to Bombay, making their reappearance at the Alfred Theatre on March 2.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 2nd E. Yorkshire Regiment at the Yacht Club to-day at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Nibelungen	Wagner.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Gloria from	12th Mass	Mozart.
Reminiscences of	Auber	F. Godfrey.
Waltz	La Source	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Le Zingare	Williams.

Music on the Esplanade.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. to-day, the following programme:—

Quadrille	Seekadet	Strauss.
Overture	Das Goldene Kreuz	Bruhl.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Potpourri	Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	Geliebt und Verloren	Müller.
Polka	Victoria	Faust.

Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Walkeshwar, touching the deaths of Dajee Bapoo and Rowjee Jotee, aged respectively 20 and 25 years. The deceased, while bathing in the Walkeshwar tank on Monday last, went beyond their depth and were drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Dinner to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.—We are given to understand that the Gyan Utejak Mandali (the Native Philharmonic Society) are going to give a dinner and concert to-morrow to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, with the view of congratulating and expressing their gratification at his having obtained the honour of knighthood from her Imperial Majesty, he being a member of the Society.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Sumbhoo Naronjee, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. On the 11th instant he met with an accident, by an iron rail falling on his right foot and crushing one of his toes. Tetanus supervened and he died from its effects on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An Interesting Comparison.—It would be interesting to learn that of the fifty mills working in Bombay, six belong to and are under the management of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The aggregate capital of the fifty mills is Rs. 4,73,00,845, while the total capital of Sir Dinshaw's six mills comes to Rs. 81,74,000. The aggregate spindle power of all the Bombay mills is Rs. 13,88,773 spindles, of which 2,46,192 are worked in Sir Dinshaw's mills. Last year the Bombay mills used 1,95,577 candies of cotton, while Sir Dinshaw's mills used 36,789 candies. The mill hands employed by the fifty mills number 44,111 persons, of whom 9,053 mill hands are employed in the six mills managed by Sir Dinshaw.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Sookabai *alias* Bagurthi, a Hindoo woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold necklace, valued Rs. 400, belonging to Moreshwar Gopinath, accused's nephew, residing at Mazagon, and a pair of gold wristlets, valued Rs. 100, belonging to Tookaram Dadajee, accused's cousin, also residing at Mazagon. The accused on the 8th instant obtained the gold ornaments in question as a loan under the pretence of wearing them at a wedding ceremony, whereas on obtaining possession of the ornaments, she immediately pledged the articles with a Mahomedan residing at Mahim. The accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

Deaths from Burns.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rahimulbee, a Mahomedan woman aged 50 years. Deceased while cooking at her house at Mahim, on the 9th instant, her sarree accidentally caught fire, and she sustained severe burns about the body, subsequently dying from its effects at the hospital. A verdict of a accidental death from burns was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Nizampoora, touching the death of Goolam Ahmed, aged 29 years. Deceased was a fitter employed in the Government Dockyard. On the night of the 20th instant he sustained serious burns about his body by a kerosine oil lamp accidently falling on him and the ignited oil setting his clothes on fire. He died from its effects on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Female Employment in Public Offices.—The Association has for some time had the subject of female employment closely at heart, and a reference to the last annual report will show that the Postmaster General, Bombay, was addressed, in 1885, in view to young women of the Eurasian community being employed, if possible, in the Postal department. Mr. Fanshawe, in reply, promised the Association to see what could be done, and in August last, on learning that females had been successfully employed in the Postal department, Madras, the Postmaster General, Bombay, was again addressed; but his reply showed that up till then he had had no suitable opportunity of giving the subject a trial. We are glad, however, to be able to announce that the *Bombay Gazette* Press has commenced the experiment in the composing branch of their newspaper department. The girls at present employed are, we learn, 16 in number, varying in age from 18 to 21. They are placed in charge of a competent lady press-reader, and from what we gather, they have within a space of time shown great aptitude for the work allotted to them. Their hours of attendance are from ten to six, with half an hour's recess for lunch, and with these facts before them the community have very great reason to be thankful to the *Bombay Gazette* authorities for taking the initiatory step in this most laudable work. The subject is one that should now seriously attract, as we hope it will, the attention of the Government officials in the Postal, Telegraph, and such like departments, which must surely afford suitable avenues for trying the experiment, and if they only follow the good example shown, we feel sure they must succeed, and be conferring a lasting benefit on the community.—*Anglo-Indian Advocate.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·831
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NE, E, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics, explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins—new healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

MR. J. MONTEATH ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary to the Governor, has sent in to the Public Service Commission a series of answers to some of the questions drawn up by the Commission. He prefaces his statement by observing:—"The Members of the Commission will doubtless understand I have stated merely my personal opinions, but as there may be danger of the public assuming that my remarks may to some extent represent the views of the Governor, I should be glad if it could be made clear in the event of my answers being published that they have not been given in my capacity of Private Secretary, and have not been in any degree affected by the fact that I hold that office. I do not even know what Lord Reay's views are on the subjects on which I have given replies. Such information as I was asked by the Local Government to furnish and could furnish in my capacity of Private Secretary has been given separately."

Mr. Monteath says that there is a prevalent feeling of dissatisfaction with the Statutory Sevice; and he proceeds:—I think the main ground on which the dissatisfaction is based is that there is not under a system of nomination a reasonable guarantee that the fittest persons will be appointed. As a matter of fact, the Government has very insufficient means of judging the qualifications of candidates who are not already in Government service, and men who have proved their merit in the Government service seldom find it profitable to enter the Statutory Civil Service at the bottom. People who give recommendations are often in no better position to form an opinion than Government is. I do not mean that they say anything which they do not entirely believe, but they may be induced by pertinacious parents or relatives to say all they can in favour of a candidate, and there is a danger of more weight being attached to such recommendations than they deserve. The opinions of teachers are perhaps the safest guide, but as different teachers recommended different candidates, these opinions do not furnish adequate means of estimating the comparative merits of candidates. Only three Natives, I think, have passed into the Civil Service of the Bombay Presidency by the channel of the English competition, and one has served for only two years. I have had some, though not very ample, means of judging, and I should say that they are very much better fitted for much of the work of Civilians than most of the Statutory Civilians, although some of these are, no doubt, competent officers. One who was nominated found great difficulty in passing the lower standard examination and resigned. Two Statutory Civilians have been selected on the ground of merit and ability previously proved, one in the Uncovenanted Service, the other in the service of the Nizam's Government, but the former has been but two years and the latter but one in the Statutory Service, and I have had no means of judging of their work. I shall be surprised however if they do not prove themselves superior to most of those nominated when under 25 years of age. I am of opinion that it is impolitic to appoint any person not already in the Covenanted Civil Service at once to one of the higher offices ordinarily reserved for that service. Such an appointment interferes with the reasonable expectations of the junior members of the service, and if those who passed the competitive examination before 1870 are affected by it, they have some grounds for regarding it as a breach of faith. The advantages which may arise from the special fitness of the person appointed are likely to be more than counterbalanced by the evil effects of dissatisfaction amongst those whose prospects are injured. There is no reason for uneasiness where the persons appointed under the Statutory Rules take their place in the graded list according to date of appointment. I am of opinion that the claim made by a large number of native gentlemen for a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England is reasonable, and I see no difficulty in the same question papers being used at both examinations. I think it is an undoubted hardship that Native youths, who aspire to enter the Covenanted Civil Service of their own country, should be precluded from competing without the trouble and expense of a journey to England.

A certificate of good moral character from a Magistrate or other person of acknowledged position might be required, although I do not think the utility of such certificates is great. It would be difficult to define what social fitness is required. I am of opinion that physical fitness should be certified by the Medical Board which meets at each Presidency town, or by the Medical Board at the India Office, and that instructions should be given that the certificates should not be lightly given. For most of the work of Civil Servants physical fitness is almost if not quite as important as intellectual fitness, and the loss which falls on the State, owing to the physical unfitness of some Civil Servants, is very considerable. The certificate now required is insufficient. A candidate may have no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, as that term is generally understood, and nevertheless be physically unfit for the strain and exposure to the sun which a Civil Servant has often to undergo. No person should be admitted as a candidate who is not certified to be of good constitution. I think that the subjects and conditions should be the same for the examination in England and India, but the existing conditions of the examination in England are defective. The rule that no subjects are obligatory introduces an element of chance which can be excluded. Some examiners are easy; others are hard. The examiners in Sanskrit and Arabic may consider a very moderate knowledge of these languages worthy of high marks; the examiners in French, German or Italian may regard a candidate who does not speak these languages mith the accent of a Frenchman, German or Italian as little more than a "smatterer." Again, most of the subjects, in which the examination now takes place, are not subjects by an examination in which a candidate's faculty of judgment can be tested, nor are they subjects of which a knowledge is required for the pracatical work of a Civilian. I do not question the educational value of the study of Latin and Greek, but a man may be a good Latin and Greek scholar and yet a bad reasoner. Still less do I question the educational value of a study of mathematics, but I knew a candidate who passed the open competition mainly through a remarkable facility he had of solving abstruse mathematical problems, and who was, I believe, finally rejected because he could not comprehend Political Economy, Jurisprudence and the Law of Evidence. All the intellectual part of a Civilian's work consists in drawing inferences from the evidence presented to him, or which he can procure. The evidence is not presented to the Executive Officer with the same formality as to a Judicial Officer, or subjected to the same tests, and he has sometimes to take action on very meagre evidence, but the former as well as the latter has to base conclusions on the facts brought to or within his knowledge, and the best officer is he who forms the soundest judge mnt on the evidence available. The object should therefore be to test the candidate's power of appreciating evidence. I have little doubt that this object can be effectively attained by a properly conducted examination in Logic, the Law of Evidence, Jurisprudence, Political Economy and Metaphysics. I have as little doubt that it cannot be effectively attained by an examination only in languages, whereas at present a candidate, proficient in Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Sanskrit and Arabic, would be almost sure to take a high place in the list of successful candidates. Accordingly, I think, that the subjects in which judgment can be tested should be compulsory. It is also essential that a Civilian should be able to express himself lucidly in English, and English composition should be compulsory. Some candidates have been, I believe, successful without taking up any branch of English, which seems absurd. The method of reasoning in mathematics is different from that ordinarily required in practical affairs and for the work of a Civilian, but as the study of mathematics tends to produce accuracy of thought, and as some knowledge of arithmetic and algebra at any rate is necessary or useful for practical purposes, I should not object to see pure mathematics made compulsory. No candidate should be successful who does not show a fair proficiency in every compulsory subject, and, to eliminate chance as far as possible, the selection of candidates should be determined by the result of the examination in compulsory subjects. If credit is to be given for general culture, the result of examination in other than compulsory subjects might be taken into account in determining the place in the list of selected candidates.

I think all selected candidates should be required to spend a probationary period of two years in England. To put those who pass the examination in India on the same footing as those who pass in England, the cost of the journey to England should be borne by the State. Indian candidates would be specially benefited by a study of the practice of the English Courts.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

8-30 p.m.—Special Mission Service by the Rev. Edward S. Hall. Subject.—The Christian at home.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon-road London.

THE BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 22nd instant:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 3 feet 6 inches, against 4 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in ten talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Tatta 24, 40 and 38, respectively.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops flourishing. Weather mild; nights cold. Small-pox in seven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 23½ and 40; Sukkur 20, 26 and 40; and Larkhana 20, 26 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues; rabi cultivation injured by frost in eight talukas. Fever in three talukas. River at Kotri on 21st, 3 feet 3 inches, against 4 feet 8 inches on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather warmer. Public health good.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Wheat good; gram damaged by frost; sugarcane in Halol good. Public health good. Bajri 36 wheat 23, and maize 67 pounds.

Kaira.—Reaping of rabi commenced in four talukas. Public health good. Bajri 34, wheat 22½, and rice 24 pounds.

Broach.—Cotton, wheat, and other crops not affected by the late frost, are doing well; reaping of wheat commenced in some places. Fever in Jambusar taluka: small-box affecting cattle in Amod. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Standing crops injured by frost. Fever in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Jowari 40 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather growing hot during day time. Reaping of rabi crops commenced. Small-pox in eight and fever in four talukas. Wheat 27 pounds and bajri 42 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—Weather getting warm. Reaping of kharif crops completed; rabi crops damaged in places by the late excessive cold. Public health generally good. Wheat 25, bajri 36 29-40, and rice 20 33-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2o warm on 15th and from 20th to 22nd, 3o warm on 16th and 19th, and 4o warm on 17th and 18th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on all days except 22nd, when it was normal. Abnormal wind south-easterly from 15th to 20th, and normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Fever in five, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st February 1887).—Slight fever in Pen, Panvel, and Roha talukas; cattle-disease in Panvel, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad talukas. Rabi crops fair. Rice second sort 26 pounds, and tur dal second sort 16 pounds 19 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter crops thriving. Slight fever in two, dysentery in one, measles in one, and slight cattle disease in three talukas; general heath good. Nagli 19.78, vari 18-27, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rabi crops slightly injured by blight in places in Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli talukas: they are doing well in the rest; reaping of rabi in progress. Public health generally good. Bajri, 44 2-7 and jowri 58 2-7 pounds in the district, and bajri 36 2-5 and jowari 47 3-7 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of jowari, wheat and gram in progress; wheat and gram are indifferent, while linseed and kardi are almost destroyed. Health fair. Bajri 56 and jowari 64 pounds.

Sholapur.—Reaping of Kharif and rabi crops in progress. Public health good. Jowari 66½ and bajri 56 pounds.

Satara.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the Collectorate. Cattle-disease in Javli Khanapur and Wai in one village of each only. Public health very good. Bajri 44-14 and Jowari 46-36.

Bijapur.—Rabi harvest in progress; cotton middling. Slight ague in Badami; cattle-disease in Indi and Badami; public health good. Jowari 47 and bajri 59 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops being harvested; cotton in ball. Jowari 47 and bajri 52 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in seven talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund. Public health generally good. Rice 25 1-3 and jowari 59½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Slight fever in three talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Kajkot.—Weather cold in the morning. Harvesting of wheat and cotton-picking in progress: Measles in some parts of Halar. Wheat 24, bajri 24, and jowari 33 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting hot. General health good. Cotton-picking commenced; wheat crop good. Bajri 33, jowari 36, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health good. Small-pox in Kathor taluka of Navsari division. Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, gram, tobacco and other crops suffered in almost all the talukas from severe cold in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Bajri 32, wheat 18, and rice 24 pounds.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment.

544—Crawford and B—Nuthoo Lallji vs. Dwarkadas Damodhur and another—Nanu and H.
535—Hore, C and B—Dewji Premji vs. Heerji Khimji and another—Khunderao M. (For evidence.)

For dismissal.

551—Re Estate of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, an insolvent—Little S F and N—Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and another—Payne, G and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

542—Jefferson, B and D—Chandmul Oodeymul vs. Navalchund Thabmul Tyabji and D.
545—Ardesir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
23,761—Toolsa Goolall and others vs. John Antone and another, The Bombay Tramway Co., third party—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

391-86—Crawford and B.—Mulji Thakersey and others vs. Gomty and another.—In person—Part heard.
458-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramchundra Daji vs. Narmada—In person.
389-86—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonji Eduljee Mistry vs. Buchoobai and another—J. C. Cama.
337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchundor vs. Goculdas Kurrumsey—Hore. C. and B.
441-86—Little, S F and N—Esmalji Ebramji vs Bapuji Framjee and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.
460-86—Bicknell and R—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Oomer Jamal Vuyani—Ardesir, H and D.
462-86—Payne, G and S—The Akbar Manufacturing Co. vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

496-86—Bicknell and K.—Bhagoobai vs. Luximon Bapooji and others—M. H. Khan and Payne G. and S.
455-86—M. H. Khan,—Ramkrishna Balal vs. Parwatibai—Payne, G. and S.
249-86—Jefferson B. and D—Janabai vs. Canji Anandjee and others.—Crawford and B. & Mulji B. B.
452-86—Little S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Nusserwanji Edulji Moolla.—In person.
222-82—Macfarlane E. and H.—Manocklal Lulloobhai vs. Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor.—Winter and B.
375-82—Winter and B.—Awadbin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor vs. Manocklal Lulloobhai—Macfarlane E. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-85—Mirza H, K.—C. A. Turner vs. Hashum Hassoon Bhiccoo and others.—Tyabji and D—Crawford and B. and in person, Part heard.
327-84—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Badhurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another—Wadia and G. Partly decreed.
260-86—Payne, G and S—Nowla Rutna and another vs Tutta Khoosal and others—Bomanjee and H and Janardhun G.
451-85—In person—Morarjee Annundjee vs. Liliachand Hathibhay.—Jefferson B. and D.
124-86—M. H. Khan for pauper.—Tribhowandas Veerjee vs. Kerra Vuja and others.—Payne G. and S.
343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D.
497-86—Hore C. and B.—Henry Haig and others, vs. Ruttonchund Vunmallee.—Craigie L. and O.
438-85—Macfarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs. Aba Meya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and R., and Hore C. and B., and Thakurdas D. and C.
418-86—Janardhun G.—Gunputrao Harri and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.

THE MAYO ART PRIZES.

The following report of the committee on the awards of the Mayo Prizes for 1886 is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Lacquered Ware:—A prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal for the best specimen of lacquered work. For this competition the following number of specimens was received:—20 specimens from Nanu Jiwaji of Savantvadi; 1 set of playing cards from Gopal Ramchandra of Savantvadi; 2 specimens from Illahi Bux of Mandawar in the N.-W. Provinces; 6 specimens from Jusab Issak of Cutch; and 4 specimens from Lal Mahomed of Cutch.

The committee are of opinion that no special effort has been made to produce a work worthy of a prize of such magnitude. The prize is therefore withheld. The specimens submitted are no better than the ordinary bazar productions. Many of the principal districts to which this industry is peculiar, such as Sind, Bikaneer, Kashmere, &c., are unrepresented.

Printing on Cotton or Silk:—A prize of Rs. 180 and a silver medal for the best specimen of printing on cotton or silk. For this competition only one specimen (a jajam) from Cutch was submitted, which was not considered good enough to receive the prize. Cotton and silk printing being an industry of such magnitude and importance in India, it is to be regretted that a larger number of specimens was not sent in for the competition. To award prizes and medals to such articles as have been sent in for this competition would only serve to defeat the object for which the prizes are given, which is to encourage the production of articles exemplifying in the highest degree of elegance in design with excellence in workmanship. As the prizes and medals have not been awarded, the committee have decided that the prizes for this year shall be offered for the same subjects.

This report is signed by Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. F. W Stevens, F.R.W., B.A., A. M. I. C. E. Mr. E. Greenwood and Mr. E. Wimbridge, G. R. I. R. &.

THE CZAR.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 23 ult., gives some account of the Czar and his surroundings from which we extract the following passages:—

"We know from the latest work of Count V——, and from Russian opinion in general, that Alexander III. is a very temperate man, a model husband and father, and such a lover of honesty and detester of self-seeking officials that he has sacrificed many persons of political worth to a preference for men in his *entourage*, who although not brilliant, are at least irreproachable as regards honesty and devotion to imperial intrests rather than to their own. He works hard to master the smallest details of government, examining every paper with the greatest attention; and this absorption in minor matters, it is said, is often taken advantage of by his councillors to keep from him the direction of the greater questions of State, at least as far as concerns home affairs. His knowledge is now believed to be far more extensive than was generally supposed; but he is extremely reserved, and rarely converses with any of the personages admitted almost daily to his presence. He keeps his own counsel as much as possible, and it is very evident that his most distinguished generals have not yet all made up their minds as to the best way of approaching him.

The reserve which for many reasons was forced upon the Czar while yet heir-apparent, seems to have grown into a settled habit. In society during the St. Petersburg season—which, however, plainly bores him as much as it visibly delights the Empress—there is nothing more striking, as Count V—puts it, than his Majesty's mild and severe look at one and the same time. It is curious in this connection that among all his portraits painted since his accession, there is no uniform and settled stamp of expression given to the face. For some time past, however, the gloomy cloud that used to hang about the brow long after the terrible death of his father has been gradually wearing away. In order to be seen perfectly at ease he should be observed with his children in the grounds of Gatchina, where he is much more at home than in St. Petersburg. His physical strength, it is said, fully accords with his enormous size of body and limb, and one often hears it said that he can easily break an ordinary horse-shoe with bare hands. Of one thing there can be little doubt, and that is certainly his tenacity and obstinacy of opinion and purpose. Both the Afghan frontier and Bulgarian questions have borne witness to this quality.

The Emperor is sometimes brusque, and not only says severe things when necessary, but occasionally writes some sharp comments upon the margins of reports. Having entered upon his great inheritance with a declared determination to maintain the absolute power, and with the keen sense of the dishonour brought on Russia, both at home and abroad, by the weakness and wavering of the last *regime*, he will not admit the least concession to the spirit of the age, nor the slightest compromise with the autocratic principle, and he is naturally very suspicious of being overruled by any interested influence. No one expects any important reforms during his reign; but the relinquishment of his hope is somewhat counterbalanced by the proud satisfaction felt at his Majesty's new departure in foreign affairs. He will never, it is constantly repeated, yield up the fruits of victory once war is undertaken, as was done by Russia under Alexander II. at the Berlin Congress. It does not follow, however, that all who go with him in this direction are sincere in their admiration; for it is evident that many whose desires and aspirations have now no future at home would, Russian-like, throw themselves enthusiastically into any movement, wherever it might be made, in the hope that *avos* as they say, some good and some change, may perhaps come out of it.

THE COST OF THE WOODFORD EVICTIONS.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question from Mr. Chance, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said: The cost of transport in connection with the Woodford evictions was a little over £1,350—of course, a very exceptional amount, due to several special causes. I cannot take it upon myself to attempt to answer the other parts of the question (namely, what was the total amount of rent due by the tenants evicted, and what was the reduction claimed), but no doubt the rent due was much less.

It is easy to supplement the Chief Secretary's information by an extract from the *Pall Mall Extra*, "No Reduction: No Rent," which gives the facts as follows:—

They owed the year's rent up to November, and the hanging gale. Six months more rent had accrued in May, so that they owed altogether £128. £17 costs had been incurred in each case, so that the total claim against the four of them was £196—less than the value of the buildings on the holdidgs of either Conroy, Broderick, or Saunders. The reduction they demanded was 25 per cent. Lord Clanricarde had refused to make any reduction at all. Up to the date of the dispute they had always paid their rent with regularity. And the value of the buildings they had erected was £800 this value was confiscated out of the evictions. Some of them had been held during four generations.

THE HOPE GUN.

The "Daily Chronicle" gives an interesting description of a new gun which Colonel Hope is having constructed, and which will soon be ready for trial. The gun is 10ft. long; the calibre will be at first 2in., taking a 6lb. shell, and will be increased to 2¼in., which will permit the use of a 12lb. shell. The chamber will be at first 45½ in. long, but subsequently 53in.; and the acutal bore, at first 5gin. in length, will be 42¼in. The diameter of the powder-chamber will be 3 1-10in. at the breech and 2 4-10in. at the base of the shot. This will have an ogival head, like a Palliser shell; but it will bear on the bore for only about one-third of its length, and the tail will taper off nearly to a point, or rather to the screw fuse. The shell, which will be of forged steel, will have ribs on it to take the rifling which will be only about a quarter turn in the length of the bore. By a process that is as yet a secret, the metal of the gun is denser around the bore than at the exterior, and this is expected to have a great effect on the endurance of the weapon. The cartridge-case will be of a special metal, well screwed into a steel base. Throughout its length will run a tube pierced with a number of holes. In this tube will be several ounces of rapid-burning rifle-grain powder which will convey the ignition as nearly as possible simultaneously to the gun-charge. The charge of the inner or firing tube will have sufficient energy of its own to slightly move the projectile, and thus the gun-charge will, in the equal expansion of its gases, not meet with a dead weight of shot at the moment when its forces are the greatest, and the expansion will, by following the shot, take the line of least resistance, so that the danger of bursting the piece will be reduced to a minimum. It is calculated that the muzzle velocity to be developed will be 4,500ft. per second, as against 1,355ft. of the 18-pounder Armstrong gun, 1,595ft. of the 13-pounder 8 cwt. gun, 1,398 ft. of the 9-pounder of 6 cwt., 1,700 ft. of the breech-loading 12-pounder of 6 cwt., 13-20ft. of the 25-pounder siege-gun, and 1,285 ft. of the 64-pounder. This velocity would give an exceedingly low trajectory and great accuracy at a long range, with a penetrative force far in excess of that of the guns now in the services. It is probable that the pattern gun will be ready for proof about Easter; and it will when proven be passed over for trial to the care of the officers of the Ordnance Department of the Royal Navy.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilt, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MRS. LANGTRY'S VIEWS OF SOCIETY.

There is a funny interview between Mrs. Langtry and a reporter published in the Philadelphia *Press*, in which she expresses her views on women and things in general. Here are some extracts from it:—

"Tell me, how did Miss Fostescue do here?"

"Finanicially, well."

"And artistically?"

"Badly."

"And socially?"

"Not at all."

"Oh dear. But, really, I don't see what she could expect to do socially. Nobody ever thought of her going out on the other side at all. She isn't at all adapted to shine in society; now, is she? She can't amuse men, you know. But when she came out here they say she thought she ought to do all sorts of things in society. It's very amusing, you know. Really, I don't see what any actress has to do with society. It is none of her business, and if she attends to her art, she won't have time to go out. But there does seem, nevertheless, to be a great craving on the part of many actresses to achieve social success."

"Not actresses alone."

"No, truly. All sorts of people. I mean all sorts of people who have not been out in the fashionable world and know not its hollowness. They have an extreme craving for the glitter and vanities of fashionable life."

"And you?"

"I have no love for fashion at all. I have had all I want of it. Society is dangerous ground—dangerous for young women, I mean."

"The quiet, gentle life away from fashion and its selfishness is best for a young girl."

"Do you mean that fashionable people are cold-hearted?"

"No, not cold-hearted. It would be better for many of them if they were. I don't know so much about fashion on this side of the ocean; but at home, I am sorry to say, our aristocracy is really very bad. What the masses learn about it, too, is only what leaks out, for the aristocracy has grown so fearful for the continuance of its own existence that the members of it do all they can to shield each other's faults. Besides, too, they lay claim to moral privileges, and think they can do what other persons dare not. All of us young women in London felt that very much. If I did the slightest unconventional thing there was sure to be a storm of comment. 'But there is the Duchess of A.,' I wouldr eply. 'See what she does.' 'But, my dear,' the answer would be, 'you are not the Duchess of A.' Then, you know, it is quite impossible for an aristocrat to do anything that will injure him much with his order."

"Perhaps, then, it is true that the Prince of Wales can absolutely make and unmake the position of men and women?"

"No, not exactly that. If the Prince fancy any one, of course, the aristocracy is likely to follow. And if the Prince see any new face, any young woman who is bright and interesting and pretty and, and—"

"Well?"

"And young, he is likely to ask to have her introduced to him. Then all his set cast their favours on her. His set is, of course, the best of the fast sets. But I was in London quite a year before I met the Prince. It was the Conservative old set who took me up when I came from Jersey first, intending to stay in London only a little time. Lady Roslyn, the Duchess of Westminster, who is now dead, and other women of that coterie, were my friends, and Sir John Millais, who was from Jersey, and was my father's friend, insisted on painting me. After I met the Prince of Wales I was of course, a good deal in his set. When I was at Cowes I met the Princess, and was, of course, yachting with her and the Prince, the King and Queen of Denmark and the rest. It was nice for a little while. But you know, you never can become familiar with Royalty. The relation is much like that of servant and master. Even on the yacht, you know, one was constantly deferential, and always waiting for a glance or a smile from the Princess."

"The Prince has shown some liking for American women."

"Yes; I met some of them, Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. James Brown Potter among others. Mrs. Potter is hardly pretty; do you think she is! I met her at a supper given by Mr. Irving to the Prince of Wales. The Prince asked me whether I should not like to be introduced to the new American. 'Yes,' said I, 'if you wish it,' and we became acquainted. The Prince agreed that her figure was poor, her arms were defective, and her complexion was bad. I do not think it good for American women to be thrown into fashionable society in London. I am afraid it makes them less American in spirit and that the title dazzles them

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	6	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Mutton—						
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	1	6
Breast, large, each	0	2	9	0	3	0
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do. do. per piece	0	14	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore do. do.	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	12	0
Fore do. do.	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	8	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. salt, country per lb	0	4	6
Do. salt, English, per lb	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	4	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	6
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	5	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3

	Rs.	a.	p.
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	12	0
Do. middling, each	0	10	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	10	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	8	0
Partridges per each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	6	0
Quails, per doz.	0	12	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	10	0
Oats, per phurra	5	4	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	4	0	0
Toor, per phurra	2	4	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	8
Do. do. small, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	0	8
Do. Kurrachee, middling size, per maund	1	14	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small do.	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	4	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Fruits—			
Pineapples, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	12	0
Do. Aurangabad, per seer	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	8	0
Do. do. small, each	0	4	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	5	0
Do. do. small, each	0	3	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	2	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1	4	0
Apple, American, per dozen	1	8	0
Mangoes, common, per dozen	10	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	3	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	2	0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	6
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	10	0
Do. do. medium	0	6	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	3	0
Do. black, large per pair	1	4	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	12	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	5	0
Boiue, very large, per dozen	9	0	0
Do. large, per dozen	1	0	0
Ghoal, large, each	2	8	0
Do. small, each	1	12	0
Bhing, large each,	0	6	0
Do. small, each,	0	3	0
Prawns, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small do.	0	3	0
Bamlows, per score	0	2	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	0
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters, each	0	2	0
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	3
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	8
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Bamlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do. ,,	7½ ,,	0	9	,,
White Twist and Rolls ,,	13 ,,	2	0	,,
Plain Brown Loaves ,,	15 ,,	1	3	,,
Servants' Brown do. ,,	14 ,,	1	0	,,

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payment if they choose.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

THE past week has been a more active one in export business than we have had since the new year commenced. It is true that the activity has been confined to one branch of our trade, but at this period of the season, before the new crop of Wheat and Linseed has begun to come forward, we look to Cotton to supply the material for business transactions, and to impart life to the markets for Freight and Exchange—the other factors in our trade. Hitherto the dragging state of commerce on the other side, induced, no doubt, to a great extent by the threatening aspect of politics in Europe, and other influences from outside, to which we lately referred, as well as local ones, have much restricted the volume of our trade this season; but, during the week now under review, with a much more hopeful feeling prevailing in financial circles on the war question—as indicated by the advance in Consols and French Rentes in London—and rather more encouragement from buying markets, transactions in Cotton have been on a scale befitting the time of year. In other Produce the position is unchanged, and seems likely to continue so until fresh supplies come to hand. Exchange has favoured shippers—and the downward movement registers this evening a difference of 5-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and of ⅛d. in three months' sight Credits, compared with our quotations last Thursday. The increased demand for ready room has imparted firmness to Freights as far as current business is concerned: at the same time the uncertainty of the future outlook makes shippers unwilling to contract forward engagements, and rates for after the middle of next month are weak.

MONEY, while it cannot be called plentiful, is no scarcer than might be expected from the circumstances of the market. The Bank of Bombay returns up to the close of last week showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of nearly 7½ lakhs, the public and private deposits having both fallen off; but trade requirements in the shape of loans and bills discounted were some 4½ lakhs less than in the preceding week. The Board made no alteration in their rates of Interest and Discount at their meeting yesterday, and the minimum rate remains therefore at 8 per cent. Outside rates are rather easier; and as a good deal of ready Cotton has been sold during the past week a considerable amount of Native capital locked up in it must have been released.

EXCHANGE, with minor fluctuations, has had a downward course. The market opened quiet last mail-day, at the rates which were ruling when the Jubilee holidays set in; but in the absence of any strengthening influence these were barely maintained, Mercantile Paper closing weak, and Bank Bills nominal to some extent. The feeling of weakness became more decided on Saturday, and rates ultimately declined to the extent of 3-32d. per rupee. A little business was done in three months' sight Credits at the fall, but the market was generally inactive. A weak tone and declining tendency characterised the market at the beginning of the week, and Credits were done at 1s. 5-31-32d. for ready Bills, and 1s. 5 29-32d. from the 15th March to the 15th April, and 1s. 5⅞d. for April-May contracts. At these rates there was rather more doing in Mercantile Paper and the quotation fell another 1-32d.; but for Bank Bills there was no demand, and indeed, the absence of enquiry from remitters has been a prominent feature in the week's transactions. On Tuesday the market opened at a further decline of 1-32d.; but it afterwards became steady, and a re-action to the extent of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place. Few private Bills were offering, and there was no demand for Bank Paper from outside, but business was done between the Banks at the current rates, for demand and wire transfers. Yesterday the feeling was quiet and 1s. 5 25-32d. was first quoted for Bank demand, but the market afterwards became rather weaker. Credits were steady at 1s. 5 15-16d., but were in small supply. This morning advices by wire of a decline in Bar Silver to 46 5-16d., and of Council allotments of 6 lakhs Bill, on Bombay, and Rs. 2,20,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 5 11-16d.; and 20 lakhs Wire Transfers on Calcutta, and 2 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 5¾d.—5-32d. below the last rate obtained—came to hand, and Exchange naturally opened weak. A steadier feeling, however, afterwards set in and the earlier rates could not be quoted later on in the day; but we close this evening with a quieter feeling again at the following quotations for ready:—

Bank Bills on demand			......1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.		1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	......	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Do.	4	"	........1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	........1s. 5 29-32d.	"
Credits	3	"	......1s. 5 29-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	......1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Documents	3	"	........1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Do.	6	"	........1s. 6 3-32d.	"
France	3	"	......1·89½	"
Do.	6	"	........1·91	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 12th Feb. 1887......	18,96,369
Silver received during the week.....	6,71,502
	25,67,871
New coin paid during the week	5,00,000
	20,67,871
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,·6,088
	28,23,959
Last week.......................	31,64,716

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved upward during the past week. There has not been any sudden rise, but day by day, in presence of a steady demand, and a firm feeling in the market, the price has advanced an anna or so—though not without a check now and then—and we now quote Four per cents. at 95 11-16, which represents an advance of ½ per cent. since last Thursday. Four-and-a-half per cents. may be called ¼ per cent. dearer at 99½, but so few transactions take place in this Paper, that the rate must be taken as almost nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business transacted in the shares both of Press and Mill Companies, as well as in those of Miscellaneous concerns, during the past week, resulting in the following changes, as shown in the accompanying list. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay have declined Re. 1¾, and National Rs. 4. Prince of Wales Press have advanced Rs. 65, and the Scinde Press Rs. 10. The Cawnpore Press has declined Rs. 35; the Dhollerah P. and G., Rs. 7½; and the Mofussil, Rs. 5½. In Mill shares, the City of Bombay have advanced Rs. 60; the Connaught, Rs. 35; Soonderdas, Rs. 30; and James Greaves, Rs. 10. The Hindustan Mill shares, on the other hand, have fallen Rs. 75 since last Thursday; the Western India S. and M., Rs. 55; Queen, Rs. 25; Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 17½; Colaba Land and Mill, People of India, and Ripon Rs. 5; and the Manockji Petit, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; Badham Pile, Rs. 4; Bapty Brothers, 3; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining, Rs. 2½; Alcock, Ashdown, Rs. 2; and Oriental Life, Rs. 4. Thacker and Co. are Rs. 10 lower; and W. M. Mody and Co., Rs. 5 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There appears at first sight to have been an improved demand for imported goods, the off-take from the Bazaar having aggregated come 3,000 packages, which is 500 to 800 more than changed hands last week; but, allowing for the holidays which then interrupted business, it has been on about the same limited scale as before. *Grey Shirtings* are quoted generally at last mail's rates. Demand from up-country continues very moderate, but dealers decline to accept lower than current rates with a declining Exchange. Few fresh orders are going forward but supplies are ample, not to say excessive. *Grey Dhotie* continue in heavy stock and are as dull as before. *Printers, Madapollams*, and other staple *Greys* are quiet but steady at last week's rates. For *Grey Mulls* and *Jacconets*, however, there is a little more demand, and rates are partially half an anna per piece higher. *Bleached Goods* are quite unchanged. *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* are dull at nominally unaltered prices. *Local Goods* have been in moderate demand, having been taken to the extent of about 2,400 bales at previous rates.

YARNS.—About 5,000 bales of *Local Spinning* have been placed, a large portion of the business having been in 6s. to 12s. which have been more in demand than other counts, though at no improvement in rates. 20s. has not attracted much attention. *Imported Yarns* are flat, but nominally unchanged in value.

METALS.—In no kind is there much business passing just now. *Iron* is steady at previous quotations. *Copper* is quiet, but steady in price; and the same may be said of *Yellow Metal*.

COAL continues strong, ready lots being firmly held, and high rates being demanded for the earlier shipments. We quote Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per ton on the Bunder, Rs. 19 for February shipments; Rs. 17½ for February-March; and Rs. 17 for March-April.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had a decidedly active week in this staple, a considerable business both in ready Cotton and in contracts for future delivery having been transacted. Native dealers have been the more eager operators, especially in the case of forward business, which has been chiefly fn Dhollerah descriptions, but European firms have taken ready Cotton freely, and have cleared the market of a good deal of the good stapled Oomrawattee descriptions which were in stock; so that the bulk of what remains consist of Bengals not classing above "Fully Good Fair," and Oomrawattee kinds with poor staple. Amongst the purchases of the week we may mention "Good" Bhownaggur at Rs. 180 for April-May delivery and "Fully Good" at Rs. 186, but these could not be repeated afterwards. Good Khangaum was sold at Rs. 176-8; and Julgaum at Rs. 172-3; and Fair Khandeish and Indore at Rs. 150-5 all ready. Short stapled Umras changed hands at Rs. 164 for "Good," Rs. 169 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 174 for "Fine" on the spot. Business has been done in Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 144, and some contracst in "Fine" have been made at Rs. 154 for Macrh delivery with the stipulation that the Cotton is to be taken even with an allowance of Rs. 8 per candy, without the buyer having the power of rejecting it according to the rule in such cases, which does not speak well for the quality of expected arrivals. Broach has been in demand, principally by Native buyers, at Rs. 215-16 for "Best," and Rs. 212-13 for "Good," but there are no sellers. We close this evening with rates firm, but both buyers and sellers indifferent as to forward busines.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without Commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready		Rs. 156	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		" 145	= 3 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.		" 134	= 3¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		" 128	= 2 31-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (G. Staple).		" 193	= 4½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	do.	" 184	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	do.	" 178	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	do.	" 170	= 3¾d.
Khandeish, Good	do.		" 168	= 3 27-32d.
Do. F. G. F	do.		" 160	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.		" 173	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Good	do.		" 170	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		" 165	= 3 25-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do.		" 195	= 4 7-16d.
Broach, Fine,	March		" 216	= 4½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		" 214	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.		" 212	= 4 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April		" 196	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		" 187	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.		" 183	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May		" 189	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June		" 174	= 3 31-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date:—

	Season 1886-87. F. P. Bales.	Season 1885-86. F. P. Bales.
Bengals..	134,180	113,000
Berar..................	170,844	135,000
Khandeish............	97,237	62,000
Hingunghaut..........	18,485	15,000
Barsee and Nuggar	26,614	17,000
Dhollera	10,649	6,000
Sind and Persian...	5,479	4,000
Total......	463,488	352,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No change worth mentioning has taken place in this market during the week. Some Club Delhi No. 1 has been cancelled by a European firm, but no business of importance has been done for export. The stock of Wheat and Seeds of the old crop is now reduced to a very small compass, and is only being dealt in by Native operators, who continue to keep up the prices for this, as well as for the new crops for forward delivery. We quote:—

Fine Pessy, March-April	....	Rs. 4-7-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	do.	" 4-6-0	"
Club Delhi No. 1	do.	" 4-5-9	"
Red Ahmedabad	do.	" 4-2-3	"
Linseed	do.	" 6-2-6	"
Rape Seed, Brown	do.	" 4-15-0	"
Do. Yellow	do.	" 5-3-6	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week.........	78,460	116,916	155,387
" Since 1st Jan.	1,032,734	1,134,391	1,808,281
Linseed—For the week.........	36,025	73,932	78,115
" Since 1st Jan.	236,896	310,498	289,840
Rapeseed—For the week.......	218	14,604	4,561
" Since 1st Jan.	21,657	64,240	36,413
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	45,098	43,519	64,241
" Since 1st Jan.	396,607	426,284	711,528

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	45,778	49,548	33,264
Since 1st January.............	319,881	286,824	192,694
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	30,200	32,742	21,432
Since 1st January	174,636	143,751	98,583
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,381	384	773
Since 1st January	5,356	5,581	7,293

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	721¾xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
ance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		0	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1 0xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	620
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	12½
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	580
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	400	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	95
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	410½
ew Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	600	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	50	25	5.0
glkart Press Co	45	1,000	1,00	Rs 30	612

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	180 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 16	103
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	11
Do. New issue.	500		87	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	6 p.c	560
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	6·0
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..			3½	103 ¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	97
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	Re. 15	74
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	–	12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	93
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	43
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 8	295
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	–	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs 125	110xd.
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	25	95
W. M. Mody & Co.	300	00	200		195

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	90xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2½	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	860
Dhurumsey S.&W. Co	..	...	...		...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	776
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	550
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	563	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,385
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	5:0
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,310	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	112)
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	385
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	100	1,000	Rs. 12½	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		590
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,170
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	410½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		265
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	537½
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500		82
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	611	1,000	,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00		640
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	720

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent...............................	95 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	99½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
Paris Municipal Loan	200
Port Trust Bonds............................	91

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each....................... Rs.	13-10-6
Carolas .... "	250
Mexican Dollars .... "	222
Five-Franc Pieces .... "	220
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness .... "	106
Gold Leaf.................................... "	21-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.... "	21-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... "	21-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch............. "	21-11-6
Pekin Gold Bars .... "	21-8

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MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.

THE FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund who have not yet sent in their contributions are earnestly requested to pay such amounts at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay to allow of the early settlement of the accounts.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Bombay, 19th Feb. 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER. It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

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16 MILITARY.
17 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Port Trust and the Pilotage Fees—Mr H N Erskine—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Cathedral High Schools' Distribution.
18 St John's Ambulance Association—The Cambay Commission.
18-19 SPORTING—Bombay Races—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta of 1887—The Cattle and Poultry Show at Poona—MISCELLANEOUS.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Some Omissions from the Honours List—The Growth of Bombay
21 LEADING ARTICLES: An Indian Navy—Railway Extension and Financial Retrenchment
22 LEADING ARTICLE: Infantry Attack in the Bombay Army—Serious Allegations Against a Minister.
23 CORRESPONDENCE: The Frere-Fletcher School—A Globe-Trotter's Experiences—The Public Service Commission.
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25 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANE—February 17, at Sehore, C I, the wife of Surgeon A Dane, MD, Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, of a son.

DENNYS—February 17, at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Surgeon G W P Dennys, I M S, of a daughter.

MORTIMER—February 18, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor H W Mortimer, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD—NEWMAN—February 12, at St Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev Oscar D Watkins, W T Godfrey FitzGerald (Band Master, 2nd Scottish Rifles), to Annie, eldest daughter of Captain J G Newman, 2nd Scottish Rifles.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED F OM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

THE second half of Sir Grant Duff's paper on India differs from the first inasmuch as he therein has much less to say about the sins of native politicians, and much more about the indiscretions and the unwisdom of Mr. Samuel Smith, whose paper on "India Revisited," it will be remembered, was the immediate cause of this not too genial reply. Sir Grant Duff, we now see, is in much better temper when he has a cold weather tourist to deal with than when all his scorn is poured out upon the wicked people who primed this same tourist with wrong ideas, and prevented him from seeing any other India than the India of the Babu and the "Chatterbox" and the good-for-nothing young gentlemen who prate of politics in our Presidency towns. He patronises him, of course, but then what else could Sir Grant Duff do with anyone whom he graciously forbore from bullying? On the whole Mr. Smith has not come off badly in an encounter in which, if his assailant had not shown his superity in one way, he was certain to show it in another. We are all inferior persons when we come in conflict with such giants as he who lately held the Satrapy of the South, and Mr. Smith must be thankful that he has been dismissed with nothing more severe than a caution not to write any more about India, or at least not to write again without looking to his facts and remembering that the rod of a Grant Duff hangs over those who, having been denied the gift of universal knowledge, have the presumption to open their mouths in his hearing.

It cannot be pretended that all that Mr. Smith has written about India tends to edification, though it would be much easier to concede even that than to echo Sir Grant Duff's verdict that this "India Revisited" is as much of what a book about India ought not to be as Mr. Edwin Arnold's work of the same name is of what it ought to be. Mr. Edwin Arnold, as we all know, has given the English reader one of the most charming books of the year, but its charms are mainly for those who know nothing of India, or who, knowing something of the country, prefer to look at it with a poet's eye. But we seem to remember something in Mr. Arnold's book which is as complimentary to Sir Grant Duff's work in India as is Sir Grant Duff's reference to Mr. Edwin Arnold's work on India, and this may explain much. Undoubtedly Mr. Smith has said a good many things which laid him open to easy retort from so skilled a controversialist as the late Governor of Madras. When for instance he says that we should encourage the peasantry to improve the soil by better culture, nothing is easier than for Sir Grant Duff to tell him that that is just what we are trying to do, unless it be that no well-intentioned effort that a Government ever set its hand to could be more charged with the possibilities of failure than this. Sir James Caird has really told us all that need be known about the need of higher farming in India. If he and Mr. Smith, and others who mean as well for India as they, would tell us how the farmer is to farm "high" while his means are low we may see our way out of the difficulty. Meantime there may be some advantage in endeavouring to think a little less disparagingly than cold weather travellers and others think of indigenous methods of cultivation. There is perhaps less for the stranger to teach and less for the native cultivator to learn than is often supposed. It is more to the purpose to put on record such an opinion as that rent is liable to enhancement if the cultivator improves his land, though when Mr. Smith says that this is "the general opinion of the natives" we are bound to say that no one in India knows what the phrase means, and that the proposition is strenuously disputed in this Presidency, at all events. A deliberate taxing of improvements, as a part of the policy of Government, no one believes in. The most that Mr. Smith might have discovered if he had inquired into the matter is that through want of strictness in rules, and through want of adequate provision for the representation of the ryot's interest, the Government has here and there profited unduly by the ryot's enterprise and industry. Mr. Smith has perhaps more reason for the good advice that he gives when he says that Government should encourage the construction of canals and tanks and wells, and Sir Grant Duff certainly invites a rejoinder when he asks "are we backward in those respects?" He used to make it his boast when in India that he never read the newspapers, so that we can scarcely hope that in his odd moments he may have come across demonstrations in these columns that the policy of the Government of Bombay, for instance, in Guzerat, was not encouraging to the construction of wells by the ryots. But the controversy is bygone, though the practice, we fear, is not and we are not disposed to re-open it, even though thereby we might demonstrate that the mind of Sir Grant Duff is not a universal storehouse of information in regard to Indian affairs. It is sufficient to say that he, too, might do worse than get up his facts, even if he has to turn to the files of the Anglo-Indian newspapers for them.

We join, nevertheless, with Sir Grant Duff in regretting that Mr. Smith, who seems tolerably free in drawing his conclusions, has not been more careful in getting together the data from which they are derived. As a sample of the quality of much of his information we may point to the assertion that the natives are asking that the control of the drink traffic should be vested in local bodies. Now we have heard much about the drink traffic in Western India of late, and the principles of the temperance reform at home have been pretty freely proclaimed in the Konkan and in Guzerat. But no one has asked that local bodies should be constituted into licensing authorities, and indeed the progress of local government in India has not been at all rapid enough to warrant us in entrusting those who share in it with functions which are still refused to local governing bodies at home. And again, who can have told Mr. Smith that the natives of India desire technical schools, and that the Government will do well to respond to this demand? Our experience in Bombay contradicts this; the experience of Bengal contradicts it in even greater degree. Mr. Smith will be surprised to learn that on both sides of India it has been deemed necessary to give a specific assurance that the Government are not promoting technical education by way of delivering an insidious attack upon the higher culture to which the literary classes attach greater value than to the education which, in Lord Reay's words, can be turned into annas. There has, in truth, been no "demand" for technical education. The Government have eagerly promoted it, rather as its initiators than as the purveyors of a provision that any large section of the community has asked for. Sir Grant Duff is scarcely going beyond the mark therefore when he tells Mr. Smith that "some at least of the Indian Governments had moved heaven and earth to stimulate the demand, that they considered it almost a matter of life and death, and that the *coryphaei* of Mr. Smith's political feast actually hate them for their pains." It is a pity that Mr. Smith was so strangely misinformed upon this point, for he is essentially a practical man, and if he had taken the trouble to advise his Indian friends as to the educational policy that they should endeavour to promote he would certainly have urged them to seek after more real and perhaps less ornamental teaching. He went away, however, with the belief that it was the Government who had set their hearts on giving a purely literary education to the people, and that it was the people who were crying out for something more accordant with the practical necessities of the country. For evidently he feels that there are lessons that the people have to learn in India as well as grievances of theirs that he has to represent before public opinion in England. When he tells of a young college student with seven rupees a month who was coerced by his caste into spending Rs. 1,100 on his father's funeral rites, he lays his finger upon an evil more burdensome to the people than the possible taxation here and there of the ryots' improvements, or even than the wastefulness of some departments of our administration. No one has taken a more prominent part than he has in works of social amelioration at home, and we do not wonder that the evils attendant upon premature marriage arrested his attention. The only wonder is that a politician who has always attached greater importance to social than to political reforms in England, should on coming to India have reversed the order of importance of the two classes of reforms.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing under the initials "K. N.," sent us a letter, which we published yesterday, referring to the many services which the present Municipal Commissioner has rendered to Bombay in forwarding public improvements, and inviting the Municipality to requite those services by naming the Tansa Lake after him. It may save discussion to say at once that this proposal, which is not now made for the first time, is one that will find its most uncompromising opponent in Mr. Ollivant himself. The Municipal Commissioner has no desire to substitute the name by which Tansa has been known hitherto, his own, which will very certainly be remembered irrespective of any such identification with the new water-supply. The compliment would not be inappropriate, but he for whom it is proposed would regard it as an idle vanity. Such re-christenings are seldom successful. The Vehar Lake would not be better known if it were—as was suggested—renamed after Major-General Crawford, who was its first parent; nor Tulsi if it were called after Dr. Blaney. We all know the Kharakwasla Lake; but who recognises it as Lake Fife? The Grant Road Bridge is known to every one in Bombay; who would understand what was meant if it were called by its official name, Frere Bridge? The old names, known traditionally by every one, survive. We have great hope that the Boree Bunder station will be known as such long after the melancholy plagiary which seeks to substitute the name of a great London railway station for that which is familiar to us, has been forgotten. We might as well affect to call Rampart Row, Charing Cross, as designate the great railway terminus at Boree Bunder the Victoria Station. Lakes and localities should not renounce the names that are part of their history, to pay a passing compliment which is forgotten in an hour. What is in a name? A good deal, when it represents a tradition and old associations, and it should not be lightly changed. Therefore we differ from "K. N." in regard to what he proposes to do with the Tansa Lake, and we regret what the "G. I. P." has done or tried to do, in regard to the Londonising of "Boree Bunder." a name that has a certain flavour of reality in it that smacks of Bombay. What did the Port Trust gain by miscalling the Apollo Bunder after the Iron Duke? Every one knows where the Apollo Bunder is, but who knows the Wellington Bunder?

IT is satisfactory, and very reassuring, to find that the Town Council shares with the Bombay Government and the Bombay public the feeling of deep regret to which we have more than once given expression. The Corporation by an ill-considered vote violated the compact which had been entered into as to the incidence of the enhanced taxation required for the additional water supply of Tansa. The Municipal Commissioner was well within his right in pointing out to the Council on Wednesday that the act of the Corporation had placed the Municipality in a false position. The Government of Bombay was induced to get the Legislative Council to pass an Act to legalise an enhancement of the Town Duties on food, fuel, and oil, on the condition that an equivalent addition would be made to the rate on house property, so that the burden might be fairly divided between the propertied class and the labouring population of the city. The Corporation was led, too easily, to rescind the increment on the house duty, while leaving that on the food of the working classes to bear its enhanced burden. Such a flagrant disregard of the moral obligation incurred would, if persevered in, irretrievably damage the financial credit of the Municipality. The Government could of couse set matters right by raising the legal minimum of the house duty by one per cent. so that the former equipoise with the duties on food and fuel might be restored. There is no need however for any resort to the *ultima ratio* in the matter. The Corporation must now share with the Town Council the regret that a serious mistake was made, and the necessary steps must be taken to rectify it. The public will require that the erring resolution be rescinded; and rescinded it must be. There may be formal difficulties in the way of immediate action, but where there is a will there is a way, and if the powers required be not otherwise available, the Bombay Government can be easily moved to confer them by a permissive Act.

BOMBAY RACES.

LAST DAY.

TAKEN all round the Bombay Races of 1887 afforded very fair sport to the racing public, and were remarkable, if not for its attractiveness in bringing cracks from the different parts of India to compete for its prizes, yet for the good racing and the keen competitions it witnessed. If such capital racers as Silvermane and Euclid and one or two others could have entered, this year's races, we think, would have been far and away the best held during these last few years. Those not in the secret would find it hard to believe that the annual meetings of late have almost entirely depended on the fees levied on owners using the course for training and on sums derived from the sale of tickets, &c. Of course, subscriptions do go to add their mite towards the fund, but, as has often been noticed in these columns, they are so few as to be taken into little account. Bombay would indeed be dull without its annual meeting, but to many who are quite capable of knowing about it, it seems that such a fate may yet befal us if the public do not come forward more liberally. This city has already earned a bad name for itself in the sporting world of India, though it is the chief city which imports racers and all classes of horse-flesh. There are many who can recollect the time when Bombay was the chief sporting centre of India, when its magnificent prizes attracted competitors from all parts, and when such grand fields of twenty-seve sported silk in one race. But now the sporting spirit appears to have given way entirely to money-making proclivities. To the hardworking substitute Dr. Gaye, of the Honorary Secretary Dr. Gostling, who, we are sorry to state, was prevented by illness from undertaking his duties, the good sport derived from this year's races is due. The three day's racing were altogether fair, but the last day's yesterday, was, we think, the best. The Winners' Handicap excited a good deal of interest, and the result showed that the veteran Bakhtawar has some good stuff in him yet. Black Prince and Chanticleer, the winner of the Maiden's Race, divided the favouritism. Backers quite overlooked Bakhtawar, who has a long list of wins, and has made quite a name. Beating Black Prince as he did Chanticleer's success was mainly due to the experience of the veteran jockey who steered him. The Dealers' Plate was pulled off by Sumree, a rank outsider, whose victory upset quite a pot. The knowing ones even considered it a moral for Wyal. It, however, once more proved the truth of the adaptation of the saying, "Put not your trust in favourites." The Corinthian Handicap fell to Velvet, who was well ridden by Dunn and beat Bloodstone easily. Deception had many fanciers, but he did not come up to their expectations. In the Dealers' Plate, which, as we stated above, was won by Sumree, Wool, Wyal's rider, lodged an objection against the winner, for crossing him. The objection, however, was withdrawn and fortunately, for it was well known that no such thing would have occurred, as the outsider was never headed from start to finish. The Beaten Handicap was easily won by Happy New Year, who was well guided by Greenhaugh.

The following are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Galloways which have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30, H. F. Entrances, &c., as in the Winners' Handicap.—Distance R. C.

H H The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a g Robin Grey, 9st 7lb, Clarke .... W. O.

SECOND RACE.—"The Pony Handicap."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Ponies which have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30 H. F. Entrances as in the Winners' Handicap.—Distance ⅝ mile.

Mr C N C's g a p Special, 10st 12lb, Kendall 1
Mr Bruce's g a p Greyleg, 8st 7lb, Dunn 2
Major Beaver's b a p Kildare, 9st, Brewty 3
Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Consolation, 7st 8lb, Greenhaugh 0
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's b a p Bunder, 7st 7lb, Ismail 0

Betting:—Even against Special, 4 to 1 against Kildare, Greyleg and Bunder, and 10 to 1 against Consolation.

After three attempts Dr. Gaye sent the field off well together. Special, with Kendall up, at once got away with the lead, with Greyleg in close attendance. Kildare joined Greyleg shortly after, but Special, who made the running, increased his lead most perceptibly. At the turn for home the Favourite walked away from his companions and passed the Judge's box nearly six lengths in front of Greyleg, with whom Kildare fought hard for second honours and only lost it by half-a-length. Time—54½secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—⅞ mile. For all horses that were entered for Second Dealers' Plate, the winner excluded. The second horse to carry 7lbs., and the third horse 4lbs. extra. Rs. 199. Entrance Rs. 15.—Distance ⅞ mile.

Mr Syed Hoosein's b a g Sumree, 9st 9lb, Nasir 1
Mr Abdool Waheb Kushram's c a h Wyal, 8st 7lb, Wool 2
Mr Abdool Azez Musharee's b a h Sumhan, 8st 10lb, Jamal 3
Mr S A W's b a h Cowoob, 9st, Ahmed 0
Mr Ayed's b a g Halop, 8st 9lb, Mahomed 0
Mr Jassim bin Feed's c a c Robber, 8st 1lb, Feroze... 0

Betting:—2 to 1 against Cowoob, 4 to 1 against Sumhan, Robber and Wyal, 8 to 1 against Sumree, and 10 to 1 against Halop.

The six who sported silk in this race were successfully started together. For a hundred yards the field ran in a cluster, when Sumree forged ahead and took the lead with Wyal close at his heels. Sumree with nothing on him increased his lead and up the straight walked away from his companions. Wool on Wyal came in third, three lengths behind the winner. Time—1 min. 24½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Distance 2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 9st, Oomer 1
Major Beaver's g a h Chanticleer, 8st 7lb, Brewty ... 2
Hydrabad Confedracy's bk a h Black Prince, 9st 7lb, Kendall 3
Hyderabad Confedracy's b a h Samnite, 9st 3lb, Wool 0
Mr S A W's g a h Young Sultan, 7st 10lb, Ahmed ... 0

Betting:—Even against Black Prince, 2 to 1 against Chanticleer, 5 to 1 against Bakhtawar, 6 to 1 against Samnite, and 8 to 1 against Young Sultan.

Five of the winners of the previous day's races came to the post for this, the chief race of the day. Dr. Gaye started them beautifully in good company. Young Sultan at once went ahead but the knowing ones at once saw the pace was too good to last. Bakhtawar ran close behind, and with him were Samnite and the favourite Black Prince with Kendall astride, Chanticleer with Brewty steering wisely ran a waiting race, and kept in the rear. At the ½ mile post Young Sultan still led, but Samnite fell away, and his place was taken by Black Prince, who closely stuck to Bakhtawar, Chanticleer still staying behind. At the ¾ mile post the last mentioned forged ahead and mated with Black Prince, while Young Sultan dropped back, Bakhtawar taking his place. Coming up to the last ¼ mile post Bakhtawar showed his true metal and increased his lead, while Chanticleer passed his companions and took second place, just in front of Black Prince. Up the straight Bakhtawar was closely pressed by the grey, who ran most gamely, but the veteran Bakhtawar walked away and secured the judge's verdict by two lengths. Black Prince passed the post the same distance behind the game little horse Brewty rode so well. Time—3 mins. 54 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Corinthian Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and C. B.s, the property of members of the Clubs named in the terms of the Welter. *Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000, and any excess over that price to be divided equally between the fund and the second horse. Entrance Rs. 30 H. F.; G. R. Entrances, &c., as in the Winners Handicap.—Distance R. C.

Mr Sedley's g a g Velvet, 8st, Dunn 1
Mr Percival's b a g Bloodstone, 9st 3lb, Kendall 2
Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 8st 10lb, Vinall...... 3
Mr Welman's c a b Young Denmore, 8st 7lb, Greenhaugh 0
Capt Hanwell's br a h Reserved, 10st, Creagie 0
Mr Walter's b a h Sterling, 8st, Richmond 0

Betting:—2 to 1 against Velvet, 3 to 1 against Bloodstone and Sterling, 4 to 1 against Deception, 5 to 1 against Reserved, and 10 to 1 against Young Denmore.

Velvet got the best of a fairly good start, and at once made the running with Bloodstone, Kendall astride, in company and Sterling and Deception in the rear. This order was kept the greater part of the course, and near the turn for home those placed drew away. Up the straight there was a pretty race, Bloodstone running game to the last. But Velvet, with Dunn in the saddle, was not to be reached and won by a length. Sterling and Deception came up together, with Young Denmore just behind and Reserved nowhere. A few yards in front of the judge's box the first named pulled up and Deception passing him secured third place. Time—1 min. 50 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Beaten Handicap."—Distance 1¼ miles.

Aga Junghee Shah's g a h Happy New Year, 9st 7lb, Greenhaugh........ 1
Capt Conran's b a h Ellington, 9st, Clarke 2
Ali bin Talib's g a h Hargan, 8st 7lb, Kendall 3

Betting:—Even against Happy New Year, 6 to 4 against Hargan, and 2 to 1 against Ellington.

Dr. Gaye sent these starters in the last race well off, and Hargan at once went to the front with Happy New Year in close attendance and Ellington much behind. This order was kept till the ½ mile was reached, when Hargan gave way to Happy New Year, who was steered by young Greenhaugh, and Ellington lessened the distance between himself and Hargan. At the last quarter-mile post Happy New Year simply walked away and romped in the winner by a dozen lengths. Ellington was second. Time—2 mins. 25 secs.

ENGLISH *VS.* BRITISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd inst. there appeared a letter, headed English *vs.* British Your correspondent seems to be more sensitive on that point than was the old Scotchman who, when taunted about Scotland being left out in the cold in Lord Nelson's ever-memorable words, "England this day," &c., said that Nelson "kent" that Scotland "wad dae" its duty, and "didna" need to tell them.—Yours, &c.,

BANNOCKBURN.

Feb. 24.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

Severe shocks of earthquake took place at six o'clock this morning in the South of France. The shocks were especially severe at Cannes, Nice and Mentone. Several houses at Nice collapsed and a panic seized on the population. The visitors are hastily leaving the place.

NICE, FEB. 23.

The shocks of earthquake have extended from the South of France to Northern Italy. Great damage has been done to property in the Riviera, and many hundreds of lives are reported to have been lost. A few casualties have taken place in Nice.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Yesterday's earthquake in Italy proves to have been an immense disaster. Several villages have been completely destroyed, and fifteen hundred lives are known to have been lost.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

OTTOWA, FEB. 23.

The Canadian Elections have resulted in a Government majority of forty-five. Nova Scotia returned Unionists.

SUMMONING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, FEB. 23.

The Reichstag has been summoned to meet on the 3rd March.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 23.

The Ministerial crisis continues here. Signor Depretis has failed in his endeavours to form a new Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is seriously ill with an attack of typhoid fever, and is at present insensible.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Messrs. Rothschild have issued the prospectus of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with a capital of three millions sterling bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE IRRAWADDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

The Flotilla Company's steamer Doowoon on the way to Mandalay with two flats grounded to-day above Myanoung. As she struck, the ropes connecting her with the flats parted, striking Captain Mathews, taking off one leg, breaking the other and throwing him into the river. He was picked up, and the steamer is proceeding to Prome single-handed for medical assistance.

ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 23.

The Chief Commissioner left Mandalay yesterday morning.

On the 18th the Yan Column was attacked by dacoits in ambush. Our loss was one trooper killed and one Madras Lancer wounded.

On the 11th, the Chins made two attacks, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Our casualties were one private of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment and one gunner of the 21st Northern Division, R.A., wounded.

Minjwa has been captured without loss.

WUNTHO, FEB. 20.

On the 19th, Major Hilliard received reports of the presence of dacoits in the neighbourhood of the new river. A search were made, when the enemy fled to the jungle. On the return march, while recrossing the river, Major Hilliard's party was fired upon. The fire was returned by the advance guard. The enemy bolted, their loss being unknown. Our casualties were one private of the King's Own severely wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 23.

Her Majesty's troopship Serapis left here for Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 18th inst., arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. „	72⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	46-5-16

MR. JUSTICE Jardine delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute yesterday, a very interesting lecture on Kattywar. Having given a brief outline of the history of the province from the earliest times, when the Greeks had some connection with it, the lecturer dwelt at some length upon the manners, customs, and religions of the numerous varieties of people inhabiting it. Mr. Jardine contrasted the former days of strife and misrule in Kattywar with the times of peace and progress which have marked the introduction of the British ascendancy in that province. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was enlivened by some personal reminiscences, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Jardine, on the motion of Mr. Justice West.

WE have been requested to state that the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and the District Grand Master of Bombay, have accorded permission for Masonic clothing to be worn by the brethren attending Lodge "Caledonia" evening party, which takes place at the Town Hall this evening.

A VERY largely and influentially attended meeting of representative members of the European and native communities was held last evening at Mazagon Castle, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, to vote an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen-Empress, and to give him a suitable entertainment in recognition of his generous hearted charities and public benefactions. The meeting was a very fairly representative one, among those present being judges of the High Court, members of the Legislative Council, and several high priests; while the warmest interest was manifested in the proceedings throughout. The chairman having spoken at some length of the public and private benefactions of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Grattan Geary proposed the appointment of a committee to prepare an address of congratulation and to consider the best mode of giving a fitting entertainment to Sir Dinshaw, remarking that, in honouring the newly-created Knight, they honoured the great mill industry, the success of the introduction of which was largely due to him, and to which this country looked forward to with interest and with hope. Messrs. John Fleming, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Tribowoundas Varjivandas, and Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., were appointed honorary secretaries to carry out the objects of the meeting. A subscription list was opened, the maximum of each subscription not to exceed Rs. 50, the minimum being limited to Rs. 10; the Bank of Bombay was empowered to receive subscriptions; and a sum of about Rs. 3,000 was subscribed upon the spot. The meeting was convened at the invitation of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who had taken great trouble in efficiently organizing the preliminary arrangements.

THE retirement of Colonel Peyton has caused several changes in the Forest Department. Lieutenant Colonel J. G. McRae and Mr. J. L. L. Macgregor become Conservators of Forests, third grade; Mr. G. St. P. Lawrence Gibson, Mr. H. Mainwaring, and Mr. A. Stewart, become Deputy Conservators, in the second, third and fourth grades, respectively; and Mr. S. Hornidge and Mr. T. R. D. Bell, to be Assistant Conservators in the first and second grades, respectively.

THE *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Muir. The appointment takes effect from the date on which Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., proceeds on leave.

LIEUTENANT L. A. GORDON, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. Harrison.

MR. G. MCCALLUM has been appointed Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of the Belgaum District, comprising the Talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon, and Khanapore.

THE services of Mr. E. C. Cox, of the Bombay Police Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 22nd instant:—"Reaping of late kharif and rabi crops going on in eleven districts. The condition of standing crops remains unchanged. Scarcity of fodder in one taluka of Dharwar. Fever is parts of ten, cattle-disease in parts of six, and small-pox in parts of four districts."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following statement in reference to the disqualification of Mr. Hill's boat, which came in first in the race for six-oared gigs at the Bombay Yacht Club Regatta on Wednesday:—"For what reason Mr. Hill was disqualified does not appear. The boat was entered and the entrance fee accepted. The disqualification should have occurred before and not after the race. The same boat pulled last year with a European crew and came in third, but nothing was said then about its not being qualified. The same men pulled, in another of Mr. Hill's boats, and came in first. Is it the men, who have won two years running that are disqualified or the boat? Mr. Hill is prepared to pull any crew in Bombay harbour, with the same men and in the boat that came in first last year, over the same course, for Rs. 100. For Mr. Hill to go to the expense and trouble of training a crew to give pleasure to the public and the members of the Yacht Club, and then after winning to disqualify the boat, is hardly fair, unless the Committee have more substantial reasons for taking the course they have done than appear on the surface."

MR. H. M. DURAND, the Foreign Secretary, who arrives in Bombay by next week's mail steamer, goes on a visit to Quetta and Peshin, joining the Government at Delhi at the end of March.

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta on March 16th for Durbhunga, where he will remain for a week or ten days. Thence his Excellency goes to Delhi, where the Legislative Council meet to dispose of the Punjab Land Laws. After a three-days' stay at Delhi, the Viceroy will go for a fortnight's holiday to the Dun, eventually reaching Simla about the middle of April.

SANCTION has just been accorded to the carrying out to completion of the increase to the Native Army which was arranged for in the summer of 1885, but has been partially suspended hitherto on account of financial pressure. Orders will therefore shortly issue for the raising of five new Infantry regiments with effect from the 1st April; namely, a 2nd battalion for the 3rd Gurkhas, a 3rd battalion for the Muzbi Pioneers, and three new Sikh regiments. The raising of another squadron for the Guides Cavalry will also be ordered.

As the Madras Government is still of opinion that the European Prison at Ootacamund should be abolished, unless it can be utilised to a greater extent than is at present the case, the Inspector-General has been directed to give three months' notice to the members of the establishments of both the European Prison and the District Jail. But before giving definite orders to close these prisons, the Government has asked the Government of India to inquire whether other local Governments would be willing to transfer European prisoners to Ootacamund. If a jail population sufficiently numerous to warrant the large outlay can be ensured, the Madras Government will sanction the retention of the jails, but otherwise they must be abolished.

MR. A. REA, of the Archæological Survey Department, has discovered another excavated cave temple at Mahabalipuram, in addition to those known to exist there. It is not shown on the survey map in the portfolio of plans and sections of the remains at the Seven Pagodas; nor yet in the articles in the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science" for 1881. It is situate in the group of rocks about 50 yards south-west of the Rayala Gopura. The bracket tops of two piers, and lintels spanning three bays as well as a cornice, appear partly above ground. Mr. Rea has had the floor of the cave cleared of 18 inches of mud, and discovered an interesting addition to the front—a double-moulded detached basement with sockets for wooden posts. All these caves, once on a time, had temporary verandahs in front; but this is the only case known to exist here of the original basement remaining complete.

THE case of Murli Dhar *vs.* the Empress, which has excited considerable interest in the Punjab, and given rise to much violent writing in the native Press of Bengal, has been decided by the Punjab Chief Court in favour of the petitioner. Murli Dhar, it will be remembered, is a pleader of Umballa; and was present at an assemblage of Hindus at the time of the threatened *Bakr Eed* disturbances in that city. In the morning the assemblage was ordered to disperse by the Magistrate who regarded a breach of the peace as imminent; and it was proved that Murli Dhar continued there after the Magistrate's order had been issued. It was also proved that he was present at the same place in the afternoon at a similar assemblage, which the authorities not unnaturally regarded as practically the same assemblage. For this conduct Murli Dhar was sentenced by the Magistrate to a month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. On appeal the Session Judge remitted the imprisonment, but upheld the fine. Finally, the Punjab Chief Court have quashed the conviction and ordered a refund of the fine. Murli Dhar's defence had been that he was only present as a peacemaker, endeavouring to persuade the Hindus to disperse; but the Chief Court have not given judgment in his favour on this account. They have decided that it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the assemblage of Hindus was really "likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace." Appearances were sufficiently threatening to justify the Magistrate in ordering the crowd to disperse; but not in convicting those present. "The distinction," remarks an up-country paper, "is a purely legal one, and solves an awkward question without deciding it."

THE Hyderabad paper expresses disappointment at the absence of the names of the Nawab Khoorsed Jah and Mr. Mehdi Ali from the list of Jubilee Honours. Of the latter gentleman it remarks:—"If ever official service deserved public recognition, Mehdi Ali's does, for not only has he served in British India with an ability that early marked him out as a man in ten thousand, but he has done for Hyderabad services that have repeatedly called forth the warm encomiums of successive Residents."

THE Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk will leave Hyderabad in April or May on a tour to Europe. He will visit Turkey, Russia, Germany, and France, arriving in England early in early in June to be present at the English celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

A SON was born to his Highness the Nizam on Monday.

THE following appointments are notified in the Judicial Department:—Mr. A. H. Unwin to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, during the absence of Mr. G. McG. Fulton, who will shortly be taking short privilege leave, and to do duty as Sessions Judge of Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. Johnston, who has also become entitled to short privilege leave; Mr. G. H. Moscardi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, during the absence of Mr. Unwin; Mr. R. Courtenay to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry; and Mr. T. S. Hamilton to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar.

THE new Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, Senhor Ignacio Rodrigues Duarte da Costa, arrived on the 15th and took charge of the office on the 18th instant.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM has contributed Rs. 12,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund, and has received the thanks of the Government of India.

A SMALL war seems likely to take place among the Straits Settlements. The Administrator of Labuan has informed the Government at Singapore that the Sultan of Sulu is about to attack the people of Maimberg in consequence of their having refused to recognise him as their chief. A notice has been issued in consequence warning vessels not to proceed to Maimberg.

AS our telegrams from Calcutta have announced, H. E. the Viceroy has formally opened the "Jubilee Bridge" at Hughli, Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Bradford Leslie also taking part in the ceremony. The running of the East Indian mail trains over the bridge will probably begin on the 1st proximo. The regular goods traffic will not begin till the 15th. The Engineer and all concerned are to be congratulated on the eminently successful completion of this important undertaking.

THE health of the prisoners in the Indian jails, though still by no means so good as it ought to be, shows on the whole much improvement. In 1885 the number of daily admissions to hospital was 1,014 and of the daily sick rate 36 per 1,000, while in the years 1877-81 the admissions were 1,189 and the daily sick rate 44·9 per 1,000. The lowest death-rate registered in 1884 was 29·11 per mille, but the average in the years 1877-81 was no less than 63·01. In 1885 the deaths again rose to 33·54, which was lower than that of any previous year before 1883. It is very clear from the returns that the number of deaths in the jails depends a great deal upon the health of the people outside the jails. An outbreak of cholera, notwithstanding that all the necessary precautions are taken, will soon be brought into the jails by some prisoner already affected by the disease outside, and as cholera spreads in the jails the annual death-rate at once rises. Thus it appears that in 1884 cholera only accounted for 1·43 of the death-rate, but in 1885 this had risen to 3·44. The same may be said with regard to the outbreak of malarial fevers in the neighbourhood of the jails when many of those admitted are suffering from enfeebled constitutions.

LEPERS' TREAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. H. W. Geyer's letter in your issue of yesterday, I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the Freight Brokers it was decided that in the event of there being any surplus funds from the Jubilee Feast to the poor of Bombay, they should be devoted to giving a feast to the lepers who had been unable to participate in the treat on the Oval.

I have pleasure in stating that I have a surplus in hand, and that so soon as the number of lepers in hospital has been ascertained it will be expended in food for them.—Yours, &c.,

RUTTONSEE MULJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Colonel J. Hills, C.B., are replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief on the reduction of the forces in Burma.

COLONEL J. LEMESURIER, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs; and Colonel S. Fellows, S.C., Commandant, 8th Bombay Infantry, leave for the same period.

LIEUT. G WINDHAM CHICHESTER KNATCHBULL, 2nd Welsh Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

VOLUNTEERS A. E. P. GRAVES AND W. H. HUSSEY, have been appointed Lieutenants in the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps, to complete the establishment.

BRIGADE SURGEON H. J. BLANE has been granted an extension of furlough for 32 days on medical certificate.

LIEUT. H. V. BENETT, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division.

CHINCHLI HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 19.

THE fifth annual Agricultural Show at Chinchli held last week was most satisfactory, as you will learn from the report of the honorary secretary, Mr. Shrigaokar, the Revenue member of the Council of Administration, and also from the address of the Political Agent, Colonel Reeves, who dwelt upon the recommendations of the Horse Judging Committee, Colonel Salmon, Captain Wray, and Mr. Steele. The Committee were very fortunate in obtaining the services of the last mentioned gentleman, the Superintendent of the new Veterinary College at Bombay. The large entries in the class of young stock, and their improved quality also indicates that the Show is beginning to exercise a favourable influence on the horse-breeding in these parts, and should encourage the Committee to renewed efforts. After the completion of the railway, which ought to be in full working order next year, there will be a greatly enlarged area for competitors and purchasers. Even now the numbers who throng to the fair are immense. It is computed that this year there were over seventy thousand persons assembled at Chinchli. As the late hospitable Regent Aba Saheb is no longer amongst us, the number of European visitors was small. Amongst them were Mr. Baines, C.S., who came in connection with the Agricultural Department, and Mr. Fairlie Muir, C.S., from whose district of Belgaum came a goodly number of competitors.

The Show wound up as usual with the durbar for the distribution of prizes by the Political Agent, Colonel Reeves. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the report by the honorary secretary. The following are excerpts from that report:—

After referring to the establishment of free trade in Kolhapur and the S.M.C., and to the large increase of land under tobacco cultivation, owing to the abolition of the tax on that commodity, the report went on. Although this is the fifth show in the chronological order, it is the first under its altered name, which is now "The Kolhapur and S. M. C. Horse, Cattle, and Agricultural Show." It was changed to remove an impression in certain quarters that the Chinchli Show was an institution of the Kolhapur Durbar, who monopolized the credit, and that the S. M. C. Chiefs were given the empty honour of sharing the expenditure. The undermentioned Chiefs and Sirdars contributed the following sums for the expenses of this Show:—Kolhapur, Rs. 2,000; Miraj, Senior, Rs. 600; Mudhol, Rs. 500; Jamak Hindi, Rs. 500; Sangli, Rs. 400; Miraj, Junior, Rs. 300; Karandavada J., Rs. 300, Ichal Karangi, Rs. 300; Kagal, Rs. 200; Ramadurg, Rs. 200; Karandavad S., Rs. 100; Jata, Rs. 100; Vizalagada, Rs. 100; Girjabai Sahib, Rs. 50; Bhor, Rs. 30; Bavada, Rs. 25—a total Rs. 5,605. The following figures showing the number of all sorts of animals brought to the fair during the last four years will best show the advancement made in the Show:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887
Oxen	6,560	3,979	9,941	12,234
Buffaloes	1,814	2,267	2,423	2,272
Horses	525	382	486	1,023
Sheep	50	35	45	43

The following numbers of animals were exhibited this year as against the preceding three years:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887
Horses and Mares	155	104	109	117
Oxen	259	210	218	297
Buffaloes	15	16	24	15
Sheep	9	9	4	6

The number of agricultural exhibits shown during the last three years and prizes obtained are as under:—

	Exhibits.	Prizes.
1885	300	103
1886	600	121
1887	374	123

Before concluding I beg to express our warmest thanks to Mr. Steele, whose services were kindly lent to us by Government, and without whose hearty co-operation, skill and experience it would not have been an easy matter to adjudicate prizes to horses and mares. The following statistics will show the number and the amount of sales of horses and cattle from 1882 to 1886, both inclusive:—

	Horses.		Cattle.	
	No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.
1882	120	2,926	1,846	31,901
1883	165	4,918	2,205	54,612
1884	148	3,191	2,854	59,536
1885	110	2,336	2,380	42,971
1886	91	1,950	2,385	50,320

1883 is the first year of the Show. It be will seen on comparison that on the whole the trade in horses and cattle is on the increase, and that the Inamdar's income has increased also. I have not got reliable information regarding the trade in other articles, but judging from the amount of fees received by the Inamdar, the mercantile transactions have expanded. The effect of the show on commerce is decidedly favourable.

Colonel Reeves then delivered the following address. He said:—

Chiefs, Sirdars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The report which the indefatigable secretary has just read is, I think, most satisfactory, and the subscribers and all others connected directly or indirectly with the management of the show, should be warmly congratulated upon the success of their efforts in every branch of this young but promising annual institution. I do not propose to follow Mr. Shirgaokar in any detail through his report. Before, however, I begin to offer a few remarks upon what has dropped from him, I would add my hearty tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented Regent of Kolhapur, who from the first took a leading part in all matters connected with this Show. Few will ever realise what a loss Aba Saheb is to the country at large, and to Kolhapur in particular. Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you on a similar occasion, we have lost Colonels Waller and West,—officers who were universally beloved and respected by all who knew them. I am exceedingly gratified to learn that the managing committee have named two prizes after the late Colonel Waller, and I would suggest that in future a prize—say, the prize for the best animal (horse or mare), at the meeting, should be named the "Regent's Prize" in Aba Saheb's memory. To return to the business in hand, I find looking over the subscription list that while the Chiefs as a rule have subscribed freely, the Sangli State and the States of Miraj Junior and Ramadurg have not been so generous as I could have wished. With respect to Sangli, Colonel Salmon informs me that he has placed on record his opinion that that State should never give less than one thousand rupees annually, and I heartily echo his sentiments. The two other States are not in debt; on the contrary, they have invested funds to their credit—their joint Karbaris are generally speaking liberal in the management of public funds, so that I feel sure I have only to allude to the fact here to-day to ensure larger subscriptions from them in future. In connection with the change in the name of the Show, you will all believe me, when I say, that nothing was farther from the thoughts of the originators than to take all the credit for Kolhapur. Without the hearty co-operation of the Chiefs of the S. M. C., it could not have been started, and without their hearty co-operation it cannot be carried on. If I remember rightly, the name was chosen partly for the sake of brevity and partly because of the village at which it is held. On the last prize day, Mr. Lee-Warner was able to inform you that all the Chiefs had agreed to abolish Sthal-mod and Sthal-bharita, and later on several of them adopted free trade principles in their States, and now I am happy to announce that the Chief of Mudhol and the Chiefs of Kurundwad Senior and Junior have given in their adhesion to the same liberal policy. The Chief of Jamkhindi is the only one who has not as yet agreed to forego all fees, dues, &c., of every description of trade in his State. Next year we shall have the railway in full working order between Poona and Belgaum, with perhaps a special station, if not a siding for cattle and horses for Chinchli, and we must be prepared for an influx of competitors and spectators. It behoves us, therefore, to take immediate steps to present to the public an attractive programme for February 1888, and in this connection I would draw the earnest attention of the managing committee to certain recommendation, made by Colonel Salmon, Captain Wray and Mr. Steele, the members of the horse judging committee. They suggest that a prize be offered for the best horse or mare suitable for native cavalry or police *bona fide* for sale if the owner gets his price. Secondly, they draw attention to a fact which must have been patent to all that the exhibition of ponies and galloways was quite inferior to what might reasonably have been expected from the known resources of the country, and the number of such animals seen in the fair; we have only had two ponies shown to the judges in Class IV., whereas last night, coming up to the Show, I myself saw half-a-dozen of good ponies ridden along the road. Now there must be some reason for this reluctance on the part of owners to bring their animals into the Show yard, and the managing committee should discover and remove it. The attention of all district officers should be drawn to this point; for they might do a great deal when travelling about the country to correct any wrong notions that the people are entertaining on the subject, and point out as examples the owners of mares and young stock from Bheemtharee and other parts who are constantly taking prizes with their animals, and are never forced to part with them. To convince you of the importance which I attach to this question of increasing and improving the stock of ponies in this part of the country. I may tell you that I have asked Mr. Steele to buy for the Khasgi Department of the Kolhapur State two as good pony stallions as he can get. The horse judges observe that the practice of gelding has obtained no footing whatever in the S. M. Country, and they suggest that arrangements be made at future shows for the gelding of such unsound animals as may be willingly brought by owners for that purpose, Rs. 5 being awarded for each horse after the process has been completed; and it should be explained clearly to the owner that his animal will be eligible to compete for the prizes in the gelding class the following year. Another very good suggestion is to offer a prize for the best mounted and turned-out squad of four sowars. This is with the view of encouraging the Chiefs to maintain in a greater state of efficiency and smartness the few mounted men that they keep up. Mr. Steele observed last February that the best classes in the Show were the breeding animals, and this year he says that the young stock form the most pleasing feature that has come under his notice. This affords gratifying evidence that the Chinchli Show is beginning to fulfil the object for which it was started. The statistical information given by Mr. Shirgaokar proves that more animals every year are brought to the fair, and more are exhibited. Whereas in 1884, 6,560 oxen came to Chinchli, this year 12,234 have been registered. In like manner the number of horses rose from 525 in 1884 to 1,023. Winners of prizes too are on the increase, and consequently the amount distributed in prizes is larger than in former years. Before I went home, several packets of exotic tobacco seed were divided amongst the States, but too late for sowing that year. This season the excessive and late rains have damaged the crops, and consequently the results of these experiments are not so satisfactory as I would wish. The impetus, however, which has been recently given to the cultivation of tobacco by the resolution of the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, abolishing the special tax on it, which was in addition to the assessment on the land where it was grown, will surely cause growers and consumers to turn their attention to superior qualities of the plant. I trust therefore that the karbharis of the various States will not be disheartened by their want of success, but will persist in their efforts to grow exotic tobacco largely. In this matter as well as in that of foreign cotton seed, I am sure the Director of Agriculture is ready to assist you all. The forest products which include 12 different kinds of fibres, are worthy of special notice: particularly in these days when complaints are heard on all sides of want of openings for capital and industry. Cotton mills, weaving and spinning machinery are to be found in abundance all over the country; but no one has yet imported machinery to deal with these fibres, many of which grow in profusion on the jungle side.

Before I sit down allow me, on behalf of the Chiefs and other promoters of this Show, to offer sincere thanks to Mr. Shirgaokar, who year after year has contributed to its success by his patience, energy and intelligence, and also to Messrs. Steele, father and son, who from the commencement have been our greatest stand-by, and on whose opinion and advice we have implicitly relied. I hope Mr. Steel will be here again next year. I now declare the Show of 1887 open.

The distribution of prizes brought the proceedings to a close.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, KT.

MEETING OF MILL EMPLOYES, &c.

A MEETING of the employes of the six Bombay mills, managed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, as well as of the cotton and other merchants and the brokers having business relations in connection with the mills, was held on Wednesday evening at the office of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia on the premises of the Tardeo Mill, belonging to Sir Dinshaw. Mr. Wadia was called to the chair, and explained that his object in calling the meeting was to congratulate Sir Dinshaw on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to express their gratification thereat in such manner as the meeting might agree to. Mr. Wadia, in the course of his remarks, referred to the judicious management which ensured the prosperity of the six mills, now in the hands of Sir Dinshaw, to the kindness and considerateness which invariably characterised his treatment of all his employes, &c. It was intended that all the mill hands should go in a procession and present an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw at such time and place as might hereafter be appointed. It was also proposed to raise a fund by means of which some permanent memorial of their worthy employer should be preserved to them. It was the wish of the Millowners' Association, the chairman said, to co-operate with them, and to present an address and raise the memorial in the name of all the mills of Bombay; but it was left to the discretion of the meeting whether the last named suggestion should or should not be carried into effect.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sorabje Nusserwanjee Wadia that an address be presented to Sir Dinshaw in the name of the employes of the six mills; that a subscription be started among them for the purpose of securing a permanent memorial of Sir Dinshaw; and that outside persons should, if desirable, be allowed to co-operate in the movement.

A majority of those present being against the last clause of the resolution, it was struck out; and the rest of the proposition was agreed to unanimously. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Nowrojee N. Wadia, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Ardasir Kamdin and fifteen others, was appointed to carry out the objects of the preceding resolution. As the meeting was about to separate, the chairman announced that Rs. 20,000 had been subscribed by those present, and that about Rs. 10,000 more were likely to subscribed afterwards.

MEETING AT MAZAGON CASTLE.

A MEETING of representatives of different sections of the European and native communities was, at the invitation of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, held last evening at Mazagon Castle to consider the advisability of presenting to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit an address of congratulation on the honour of Knighthood which the Queen-Empress had been pleased to confer on him, and also of giving him a suitable entertainment to recognise the public-spirit and generous-hearted acts which had won for him this distinguished recognition. The meeting was a very fairly representative one, and much cordial interest was manifested in the proceedings. Among the gentlemen present were Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Messrs. John Fleming, C. S. I., N. Spencer, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, W. M. Macaulay, J. P. Watson, Geo. Cotton, A. M. Gubbay, S. A. Nathan, F. A. Spencer, Dr. Waters, Messrs. F. Edgelow, Frank Chalk, Buchanan, D. McL. Slater, E. R. Freeborn, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Sorabjee S Bengalee, C I E, Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Muncherjee M. Bhownagree, C.I.E., Dustoor Jamaspjee Muncherjee, Dustoor Peshutum Byramjee, Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, Dustoor Darab Peshotum, the Persian Consul General for India, the Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Nusserwanjee M Petit, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Shapurjee Dhunjibhoy Bottlivalla, Sevlal Motilal, P. M. Mehta, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir B. Murzban, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Deodut Dannee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy, Damodar Tapidas, Tribhowundas Varjivandas, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, M. N. Banajee, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, Fuzulbhoy Visram, Hussumbhoy Visram, Jamsetji N. Petit, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Tribhowundas Munguldas, Purshotumdas Munguldas, Khan Bahadoor M C Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor J D Wadia, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee J Ashburner, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, Jamsetjee B Wadia, L N Banajee Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dhunjibhoy M Jeejeebhoy, N R Jeejeebhoy Hormusjee E Allbless, Cumroodin Tyabjee, C D Limjee, D N Dady, Eduljee N Setna, Cursetjee M. Setna, Jamsetjee M. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Dorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Macoond Ramchunder, J C Cama, Bomonjee B Patel, Dossabhoy N Wadia, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, D. D. Ghandè, S P Pundit, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Ellapa Ballaram, Peerbhoy K Pudumsey, Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, Messrs Goculdas M Putcha, V. A. Modak, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Dinsha E Lam, Jeejeebhoy J Lam, C Tarachund, Hirchund Sadashiv, Vizboocundas Atmaram, Tallakchund Manekchund, Ghaneshram Nilkant, Shamrao Vithal, Premchund Roychund, C. E. Kanga, Nana Moroba, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, M.P. Tuback, Shapurjee B. Bharocha, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, N. B. Suntook, Jivanjee J. Modi, N. R. Motabhoy, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Ardasir F. Moos, N. R. Ranina, S. N. Cooper, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Dinsha M. Punthaki, A. N. Mody, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, Dr. Do Rozario, D. Gomes, Dr. P. C. De Souza, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Dr. J. Da Gama, &c.

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me to observe that in response to my humble invitation you have gathered together in such large numbers this evening. From my experience in public matters I am happy to say that I have seldom seen such distinguished gathering as the one assembled in this hall to-day, consisting of the leading members of the various communities of Bombay, thus manifesting in an unmistakeable manner the high esteem in which our new Parsee Knight is held. (Applause.) Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's popularity, his unostentatious generosity, his catholic benefactions and his ever readiness to join in all public movements of a philanthropic character are too well known to require any lengthened observations from me. I have no doubt but that the chairman whom you may choose to preside on this occasion will speak to the worth of the gentleman to honour whom we have met here to-day; and I have only to add that whatever you decide upon will be worthy of his name and fame. With these words, gentlemen, I now beg to request you to elect your chairman and proceed with the business of the evening. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. A. M. Gubbay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The Chairman said: Sir Charles Sargent and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your kindness in calling me to the chair this afternoon. My long and sincere friendship and the high respect and regard I entertain for Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit will account for my taking the very prominent part I do in the movement, to do fit honour to the new knight. The bestowal of such a mark of royal favour on one of our most worthy citizens would at any time have afforded us great satisfaction, but in the present instance it derives peculiar significance and calls forth special congratulations from the important occasion and time at which it is bestowed, viz., in the year of the Jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, who has for 50 long years exercised the functions of royalty with such characteristic benignity, such exemplary devotion to the duties of her exalted station, and such conspicuous justice and generosity. This influential assembly, representing all the important sections of our mixed community, proves the deep regard and esteem in which our High Sheriff is held by all classes of the public of this great city. (Applause.) It will not therefore be necessary for me to dwell at any length upon his private and public virtues. They are all well known to you. For who amongst you but knows how great are "his worth and worthy qualities?" As the pioneer for many years of an extensive commercial industry he has by his business habits gained the fullest confidence and esteem of a very large portion of his fellow townsmen. (Applause.) He has risen as it were from the ranks,—he is the architect of his own fortune. As a reward of his integrity and industry he has been able to acquire a large fortune, and with his wealth he also possesses a very open and liberal heart, and we all know that he has never hesitated to put his hand into his pocket upon every occasion when a call has been made upon him for public benefactions or for private charity. (Applause.) You need not be reminded, as you know as well as I do, how extensive have been those benefactions and how unostentatious that charity. He has always evinced a very warm and substantial interest in the furtherance of all objects of public utility and welfare, and his benefactions have not been confined to this town, but have extended throughout the Presidency for the good of all classes, as the dispensaries, dharamsalas and other intitutions bearing his name and scattered over Guzerat and the Deccan amply testify. (Applause.) We are all therefore glad to offer him our cordial congratulations on his being created a Knight of the Great Empire of Great Britain, and it is but right and proper that we should do something to commemorate the worth of a citizen for whom we entertain warm regard and esteem. I have nothing further to add, but would content myself by inviting hearty co-operation from everybody towards the object of this meeting, being confident that no words of mine are needed to commend the virtues which distinguished Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit (Loud applause.)

The Chairman also said he had received two telegrams from Calcutta, from the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I, and Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Consul for Persia in that city, sympathising with the object of this meeting and offering their co-operation in the matter. Letters had also been received, he said, from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Justice Birwood, Captain H Morland and Mr. C. Douglas, expressing regret at their unavoidable absence and their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Mr. Grattan Geary proposed: "That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare an address of congratulation to be presented to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., on his having received the title of knighthood at the hands of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that the committee be further requested to consider the best mode of giving a fitting entertainment to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt. Mr. Geary said that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had by his enterprise and his business capacity placed himself at the head of the great mill-industry of Bombay. In honouring him, they honoured the great industry to the development of which the country looks forward with hope and confidence. It was the desire of all friends of India to supplement the natural produce of her soil by manufactures which would afford employment and bring wealth; and the eminent success achieved by Sir Dinshaw made him especially the representative of Bombay enterprise. His fellow-citizens had a right to felicitate him on the high honour awarded him by the Queen for many public services, and they all desire that he may live to enjoy for many years the distinguished position which he had attained. (Applause.) Mr. Grattan Geary then read the following names of the committee, remarking that they were very fairly representative:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hons. L. H. Bayley, H. M. Birdwood, Nanabhoy Haridas, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hons. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Mahadevrao Burve, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Cazee Shaboodin, C.I.E., F. F. Adam, Sir Frank A. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee, his Highness Aga Jungeesha, Messrs. Byramji Jejeebhoy C.S.I., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.S.I., Varjeewundas Mahadevdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, George Cotton, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Captain H. Morland, Messrs. Pherozesha M. Mehta, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Colonel G. W. Merewether, Messrs. Hormasjee Ardesir Hormarjee, Ragoonath N. Khote, C.I.E., Dr. P. C. D'Souza, Messrs. Abdool Hoosein Hazie Zinel Abedin, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Bhaishunkar Nanabhoy, Damodur Thakursey Mooljee, Pestonjee N. Wadia, S. D. Sassoon, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Geo. A. Kittredge, H. W. Barrow, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, K. R. Cama, Byramjee N. Seervai, Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, Tribovundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kaikusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Sorobjee Nowrojee Cooper, K. M. Shroff, F. C. Mehta, William Macaulay, Jehangir B. Murzban, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Dr Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs Ellapa Balaram, A. F. Moos, Maneckjee Burjorjee, Hormusjee Bapoojee Guzdar, and Vijbhookundas Atmaram.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy proposed, that in order to enable the committee to carry out the wishes of this meeting, a subscription list be opened, the maximum amount of such subscription not to exceed Rs. 50 and the minimum to be Rs. 10.

Dr. Peterson had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. He remarked he had not drawn up the proposition, and he did not know why it should be so hard upon individuals who might wish to give Rs. 100. He would suggest that the committee need not be hard upon such individuals; and with that exception, the resolution had his hearty sympathy. He was glad he had the opportunity of expressing by his voice as well as by his presence the pleasure he felt in seeing such a large and representative assembly met to do honour to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. (Applause.)

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Geo. Cotton proposed that Messrs. John Fleming, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Tribhovandas Varjeevandas Madhavdas, and Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., be appointed honorary secretaries to carry out the objects of the meeting. Mr. Cotton remarked that the list of secretaries was a good and representative one; and he was sure that they would do all in their power to make the movement a success. (Applause.)

The proposition was seconded by Mr. W. M. Macaulay and carried unanimously.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Bank of Bombay be empowered to receive all subscriptions that may be collected from gentlemen wishing to take part in this movement, and that the account thus opened be operated upon by cheques signed by any of the secretaries. Dr Cowasjee remarked he need hardly say that the Bank of Bombay would be glad to receive subscriptions for one of the most watchful and the oldest of its directors—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was seconded by Dr. J. C. Lisboa and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nanabhoy Beyramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, as well as for allowing the use of his mansion. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and carried by acclamation. This was all the business, and many of those present entered their names in the subscription lists, the total amount put down in which came up to about Rs. 3,000.

SIR SALAR JUNG ON THE PROGRESS OF HYDERABAD.

THE third aniversary of the installation of H. H. the Nizam was celebrated a few days ago by a banquet at the Minister's Palace, at which 250 guests were present. After dinner H. E. the Minister proposed the Nizam's health in a speech which the local paper tells us was pronounced to be "a masterpiece of oratory." His Excellency said:—

Mr. Martindale, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since last we were assembled in these rooms, another year has run its prescribed course, and to-night it is again our good fortune to meet here, to celebrate with heartfelt rejoicing the third anniversary of his Highness's installation. And it is befitting that my speech on this occasion, should be prefaced with an expression of my deep and humble gratitude to the Ruler of this Universe, for the blessings of health he has been pleased to confer during the past year on his Highness our Sovereign, Lord, and Master, and my earnest prayer is that the fulness of God's blessings may continue to rest upon him, in whom are centred all our hopes, our aspirations, and our affections. No occasion brings to all the loyal subjects of his Highness greater happiness and pleasure, than the one which has now drawn us together, and for Hyderabad specially, the present month may be regarded as singularly auspicious, not only because it ushers in the celebration of the anniversary of his Highness's installation, but also because it is followed by the celebration of another event, in which the whole of India will rejoice heart and soul—I mean, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Jubilee year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. The name of our beloved Empress is held in the deepest veneration by the millions who constitute the different nations of her vast empire, and India's children will universally join with one voice in the prayer for the preservation of her august person, and for the furtherance of her benevolent and prosperous reign. To-night, I shall confine myself to a brief review of the principal events of last year, and will only slightly touch upon the improvements that have been effected, under his Highness guidance, in the administration of these dominions. As regards agriculture, the year that has passed has been a very favourable one. In most of the districts the rainfall was bountiful, although in some instances it was not seasonably distributed. The agriculturists have had a fairly prosperous season, the revenues have been realized without any difficulty, trade has steadily advanced, and in the city, as also in the districts, the year has been marked by the prevalence of order, peace and prosperity. And here I may be allowed to mention, that although this time the observance of the Moharram and the Dassera feast were coincident, the city and the districts were singularly free from any disturbances, which unfortunately occurred in some parts of India. With his Highness's permission some of the Hyderabad Contingent troops, both foot and horse, have been sent to Burma, where their distinguished services have gained them a high reputation. It was a source of great gratification to his Highness, when he learnt from the Government of India, that they intended employing a portion of these troops in the country which has recently been added to the Indian Empire. Amongst the officers who have accompanied these troops, are my friends, General Way and Colonel FitzGerald, and I am glad to see from the accounts in the newspapers, that they have proved that in the battlefield; the Contingent Force is second to none of the troops who are bearing arms in the dense forests of Burma. One of the most tangible features of progress made within these dominions during the past year, was the opening by his Highness in person of the section of the railway between Secunderabad and Warangal, which ceremony was performed with due eclat on the 3rd of April last. In the speech I made on that occasion, I gave full information with reference to the cost of the railway, its future financial prospects, and the benefits that the country would derive from it. It was only the other day that I was afforded an opportunity of travelling by this line from Hyderabad to Warangal, and from what then fell under my personal observation, and from the information I was able to acquire on the spot, I am satisfied that the railway will shortly fulfil all the great expectations that have been formed of it. Traffic has sprung up upon the line to an extent which even those who were first connected with the railway project hardly expected. And the rehabilitation of the once thriving and populous province of Telingana, is not now a dim shadow of the distant future, but has become a bright light of the near present. It is not too much to say that the construction of this line of railway will rehabilitate this tract of country, than which no more fertile province exists within the broad dominions of his Highness. Traffic on the railway is a sure indication of the commercial prosperity of the country traversed by the line, and when once initial impetus has been given to trade, further developments are quite certain to follow. It must not, however, be supposed that the Government of his Highness will stand aloof to see this development struggle into existence, unaided and unsupported. To restore to Telingana its original prosperity, it is necessary to reconstruct the system of tanks and land irrigation channels which the Hindu kings of old initiated and carried out, in nearly all the valleys leading down to the two great rivers which border the province,—the Godaveri and the Krishna, and which centuries of strife and warfare have thrown into disrepair. It will now become the privilege of the Government of his Highness to resuscitate these ancient and important productive works, which, combined with an equitable survey settlement, will certainly reconvert the dense forests of Telingana, hitherto deemed almost inaccessible, into the fertile country it once was, teeming with population, and bearing double crops each year, where it was proverbial that he who invested silver should obtain his return in gold. Judged financially, the railway project, as far as the results now attained indicate, has proved most satisfactory. Already within nine months of the first opening of the line, the nett receipts on that section are stated to pay quite 3 per cent on the Capital investment, a result almost, if not wholly, unprecedented in the history of railway extension in India. This is to a great extent due to the economy with which it has been found possible to work the line, and for this every credit is due to that talented gentleman, and eminent Engineer, Mr. Furnivall, who is now the Chief Agent of the Company. During the past year the development of the railway has gone hand in hand with the development of the mineral wealth of the country. Early in January of last year, a mineral concession was granted to Messrs. Watson and Stewart, eminent financiers of the City of London, who, under the terms of that concession, have since formed the Hyderabad Deccan Company with a capital of one million sterling. This Company has lost no time in vigorously prosecuting researches. Coal of excellent quality, second to none in India, has been proved to exist at the Singarenni fields. The reports obtained about this coal from Mr. Hughes, one of the best and most experienced geologists in India, are exceptionally favorable. Iron ore is also known to exist in large quantities in this State, and the old workings of gold and diamonds give a fair promise of enterprise, lucrative to the possessors, and both directly and indirectly of great value to the State. The successful resuscitation of this industry will bring into these dominions an enormous amount of capital, and will give profitable employment to thousands of labourers. When that great traveller, Tavernier, visited these regions many years ago, he found as many as 60,000 labourers employed in one set of pits alone. The energetic efforts of the Hyderabad Deccan Company will soon place both the Government and the public in possession of information regarding the probable value of extending mining operations, and Mr. Hughes' reports on this subject will be looked forward to with interest, and when received may be accepted with implicit confidence. Later on in the year, it was our good fortune to be honoured by a visit from their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, and the whole of Hyderabad, from his Highness downwards, strove to give the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a most hearty and cordial welcome. This second Viceregal visit to our Capital will long be affectionately remembered by the people. Those who had the pleasure and the privilege of meeting that distinguished nobleman, were deeply impressed by his exceptional talents and abilities, his great tact and judgment, and by his high courtesy and charm of manner. And the name of his accomplished and benevolent lady shall ever be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, in connection with the noble work she is now engaged in performing, which has for its object the amelioration of the sufferings of the women of India. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you whether you can possibly conceive a more noble or a more generous task than this? Most of the good we do in this world is fleeting, but work of this nature, which has for its sole aim the alleviation of human suffering throughout the whole length and breadth of this vast empire, is permanent and imperishable, and leaves for ages to come, its impress on the hearts and memories of nations. And here I am glad to be able to announce that it is the intention of his Highness to commemorate the celebration of the approaching Jubilee, by the founding in Hyderabad of a hospital for women, and I feel sure nothing will afford greater satisfaction to her Imperial Majesty, than to learn of this wise and benevolent measure adopted by the first native prince in India in connection with this auspicious event. Coming to internal reforms, I may mention that for the first time in the annals of Hyderabad the Administration Report of his Highness's dominions for the year 1884-85, was published a few months ago, and this report will now be issued annually, so that the public may be kept exactly informed of what is being done by Government in the different deparments of the State. The Finance Committee, to which I referred in my speech of last year, as having been appointed to settle the annual budget of expenditure, has nearly brought its arduous labors to a close, and a report of the results of its deliberations will shortly be published. I am conscious that the work of this Committee has been unduly delayed, but our solicitude regarding the expenses of each department of the State and our anxiety to secure efficiency with due economy, brought home to us the many and serious difficulties we had to contend against before we could arrive at any decisive opinion on the different points discussed. This, however, I may safely assert that in the report which may shortly be expected, will be embodied the concientious recommendations of the ablest and most experienced officers of Government, which I venture to hope may enable his Highness to determine upon the best line of action, and facilitate the final settlement of the financial position of the different departments of the State. In connection with the settlement of old claims against Government of hereditary roosoomdars and village officials, which also I made mention of in my speech of last year, I am glad to be able to state that a great many of these claims have been disposed of during the past twelve months, and that the balance remaining for adjustment has been brought down to narrow limits. With regard to the State debts, about which many exaggerated reports were spread, a Debt Commission, with Major General Campbell as its President, was appointed to institute inquiries into the claims that may be brought forward before that body. The result of this inquiry was that most of the claims advanced were proved to be unfounded, and were accordingly rejected. The inquiry, however, into all these claims has not as yet been completed, and when this is done, the second report of the Commission will be duly laid before the public. Other reforms of minor importance have also been introduced in most of the departments of the State, but this is neither the time nor the place for me to enumerate them. During the year under review, I have been able to undertake two short tours in the Telingana districts, and I was very much interested with what I saw of the country. These tours, short in duration though they of necessity were, will, I hope, be productive of good results, and they will enable me to lay before his Highness my views with regard to the advancement of that most fertile tract of country. And now, it only remains for me to tender to Mr. Cordery, who I regret to say is prevented by indisposition from being present, the best thanks of his Highness's Government, and especially my own, for the sound and able advice, and material help he has continually rendered to us. Both he and Colonel Ross, who officiated for Mr. Cordery for six months, when that gentleman was away on leave, have proved themselves the true friends of the State. I am therefore glad to be able to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to them our gratitude for the invaluable assistance they have afforded us. The excellent services rendered by the Moinool-Mahams, the different Secretaries and heads of departments, also demand from me high recognition, and it gives me great pleasure to make my acknowledgments to them here. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose to you the toast of the evening, and will ask you to drink to the health, prosperity, and long life of his Highness the Nizam.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

LIMJI N. BANAJI VS. BAPOOJI RUTTONJI LIMBOOWALLA AND OTHERS

THE plaintiff, as committee of the estate and effects of Nusserwanji Ruttonji Limboowalla, an adjudged lunatic, submitted a case for the opinion of the Court, whether certain trusts declared by the will of Nowrojee Cursetjee Limboowalla with reference to a third of a bungalow situated at Khetwady are legal and valid trusts; whether the trusts by the will declared or any of them are legal and valid; whether the direction contained in the will that the bungalow should not be sold is or is not valid and binding; and whether the plaintiff and the defendants Bapooji, Cowasji Rustomji, and Nowroji are now lawfully entitled to a one-third share in the Khetwady bungalow. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the honourable Mr. Macpherson, instructed by the same solicitors, for the defendants.

This case was submitted for the opinion of the Court under section 527 of the Civil Procedure Code. Nowroji Cursetji Limboowalla died on the 30th June 1857, having previously made his will in the Guzerati language, whereby he appointed his son Ruttonji Nowroji, and his brother, Hormusji Cursetjee, his executors. The will was proved in September 1857 by Ruttonji, to whom administration of all goods, chattels, &c., was committed, reserving the right of Hormusji to come in and apply for the like probate. Hormusji had, however, renounced such right. Nowroji Cursetji died possessed of considerable property, including an undivided one-third share of the bungalow at Khetwady. By his will the testator directed that Ruttonji should be the heir to all his property, and that after the latter's death, the property should belong to the latter's five sons in equal proportions. By an indenture of 9th June 1880, Bomanji Ruttonji released in favour of Ruttonji and his other sons all claims to the estate of Nowroji Cursetji or Ruttonji Nowroji. After the death of Nowroji Cursetji, a sixth son, the defendant Nowroji, was born to Ruttonji Nowroji; and it was thereupon agreed by the other claimants that the infant defendant Nowroji should share equally with them in the estate. Ruttonji Nowroji died in November 1884, having duly made his will, whereby he appointed his wife and the defendant Bapooji his executrix and executor, to whom probate of the will was granted on the 30th January 1885. The plaintiff and some of the defendants contended that the devise of one-third share in the Khetwady house by the will of Nowrojee Cursetji was void as being in perpetuity, and not for a charitable use; that the direction in the will that the house should not be sold was also void; and that the plaintiff and certain of the defendants were entitled to such one-third share in equal proportions. The Advocate-General joined in stating the present case, representing the charity if validly created. In the event of the Court deciding that the trusts were void, and that the one-third share could be sold, and that the plaintiff and certain of the defendant were entitled thereto, it was agreed that the one-third share should be sold by the plaintiff and certain of the defendants, and that the net proceeds of the sale be divided in equal proportions between the plaintiff and the defendants. In the event of the Court deciding hat the trusts were not void, and that the one-third share could not be sold, the sanction of the Court was desired to a sale of the one-third share at the same time as the sale of the rest of the bungalow, the plaintiff and defendants undertaking that the nett proceeds of the sale of the one-third share should be invested in Government paper, and the income thereof applied upon the trusts, or so much of them as were valid.

His Lordship, having heard counsel's arguments as to the construction of the will, took time to consider his decision.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W Atkinson, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Glover
Col, Mrs and Miss Stanley Bird
Miss Propert,
Mr H Dewhurst
Mr J S Dewhurst
Mrs Kelley and infant
Mr Agelasto
Mr Raney Dougall
Mrs H Bailey
Mr Hamilton
Mr T H Henderson
Mr Dunn
Mr J T Greaves
Mr Ward
Mr J O'Sullivan
Mr H Glastone, MP
Mr Tocbat
Mr Tinsley
Dr H W Gostling

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F D Parker
Mrs Hillyar
Mr Palmer
Mr McDaniel
Mr Chapman
Mr Thom
Mr Anderson
Mr John Lowe
Mr and Mrs E Rae
Mr and Mrs R Murray
Mr P J Mehta
Mr and Miss Keep
Mr Dunlop
Mr and Mrs J H Douglas,
Mr Price,
Mrand Mrs W L Thomas,
Mr T Hindmarsh
Mr J H Gray
Mr J D Tileston
Mr and Miss March Phillips

FOR VENICE.

Miss Rainy
Mr E Rochussen
Rev J W Adams
Mr and Mrs Miller
Mr Brittane
Mr Clark
Mr C Elliot

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Stainton.
Mr Le Grand Cannon

THE following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, sailing on the 4th March :—

FOR LONDON—Mr G H Grant, Mr T Grant, Mr and Mrs D E Johnstone, Mr and Mrs F Larke, Mrs Acklom, Mrs de Niceville, Mr Haliway, Miss Haliway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr E Taylor, Mr and Mrs A E Allice, Mr Gregory, Mr J P Thomas, Mr R E S Thomas, Mr and Mrs G A Brumall, Miss Strachey, Mrs Pendlebury and child, Mr and Miss Taylor, Mr Kinmond, Mr and Mrs Craik, Mrs Lyall and child, Mr Naorojee Manockjee, and Mr J Macfarlane

FOR BRINDISI—Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Col J Lindsay, RE, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs Dayley and two children, Mr J A Beith, Mr Henry Lee, Mr S Gawon, Mr Cass, Mr H Prescott, Mr E D Martin, Col A Murray, Col T Manderson, RE, Mr John Thompson, Mr Sassoon, Mr Ezra, and Mr Y A Gubboy.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs W M Grant, Mr W Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs Wylie and infant, Mr and Mrs W B Greenchild and infant, Major and Mrs A W Baird and child, Mr T T Hamilton, Major and Mrs McAlpine, Mr and Mrs Welke, Mrs H A Richardson, Mr and Mrs Rae, Major Savi, Mr and Mrs G Yule, Mrs Yule Smith, Col Stern, Mr H L Irvine, Mr A Smith, Mr Whitney, Mr and Miss Whitcomb, Mr and Mrs E Fulton and 2 children, Mr McLaughlin, Mr S E Vaight, Mr and Mrs D F Hagarth, and child, Mr and Mrs A M Hays and infant, Mr B Hammond, Lieut E W Jaffray, Lieut C D Guinness, Mr and Mrs J G Moore and Col D M Strong.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Durant, Mr A Campbell, Mr C A Bird, Mr Wild, Mr John Tate and Mr W Longdale.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Le Grand Cannon, Mrs Douglas and Mr H P Douglas.

By the s.s. Nepaul, Captain R. J. Alderton, sailing on the 11th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr Warrencroft, Col and Mrs Kinkaid, Hon Mr and Mrs Cockerell, Mrs G M Murray, Maj and Mrs H E P Thomas and 2 children, Mrs Pendlebury, 2 children and infant, Mr Burge, Mr Dennis, Mr Crawhall, Mr J Smith, Mr S Waterhouse, Mr and Mrs J Kennedy, Mrs Huntley, Mr and Mrs Woodroffe, Mrs A M Thompson, Mrs East, Rev A Orton, Col Cooke, Mr and Mrs Wicks and Mr Cadge.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Barton, Right Rev Bishop Ninde, Miss Ninde and Mr Shubuck.

FOR SUEZ—Mr J Douglas, Mr A M R Renny and Mr A Watson.

FOR VENICE—Mr G C H Parlby

By the s.s. Assam, Capt J P Hassall, sailing on 18th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Captain Welchman King, Mrs C L Lelwhillin, Mr and Mrs Rupert Clarke, Mr and Mrs Sanderson and Mr A Butler.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D A Dickson, Mr Morgan, Mr J C Daran and Col J G Forbes.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs W Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr J B Duncan.

FOR SUEZ—Mr W Elliot and Mr Gregory

By the s.s. Thames, Capt W A Seaton, sailing on 25th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Warden, Miss Sellan, Mr B G Scott, Mrs T LeMesurier, Mr W T Wood, Mr and Mrs J Walker, Mr and Mrs H Hill and 2 infants, Hon Maude Lawrence, Mr Goodcliffe, Major Genl and Mrs E Dandridge, Mr Goodcliffe, Mrs Chapman and infant, Mrs and Miss Band, Major Dashwood, Mr C R Markes, Mrs Campbell, Master Campbell, Mr F A Little and Mr Cameron Arrol

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Vernor, Mr J Shephard, Mr and Mrs Berger, Mr St Clair Grant, Hon Mr Justice Cunningham, Mrs Cunningham, child and infant, Mr H C A Conybeare, Genl Carnegy and Col F J Tod.

By the s. s. Tasmania, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailing on 1st April :—

FOR LONDON.—Col. and Mrs Ostrehan, child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs and Miss McIver, Mr and Mrs Paul Bird, Mr D M'Litster, Mr H J Rustamjee and 2 sons, Mr J Coles and Mrs Fueman.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Allen and child, Lady Bradford and 2 children, Mr E Gallais, Mr and Mrs Bliss, Capt. B Hamilton, Sir Roland K Wilson, Mr George, Mrs Westland, Mr and Mrs J A Ker, Mr H F Neuberg, Mr E Tennant, Mr W J Cunningham and Mr and Mrs White.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Pigott, Mr and Mrs Browne, Mr and Mrs Vomel, Mr Bradford Leslie and 2 children, Mrs Stuart and child, Mr A Macdonald, Mr Bernhardt, Mrs Llembellm, Mr H W Lyall, Mr A Butler, Mrs Adams, Mr W Bull, Mr Crawford, Mr T W Grant, Major Cameron, Mr W E Hart and Mrs B H Storn.

By the s. s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart, sailing on 8th April :—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs H Johnson and child, Lord and Lady Annesley, Mrs Rutledge, Miss Phillips, H H the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, H H the Maharani of Kuch Behar, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs R Bignell and 5 children, Mr J E Gill, Mr D N Reid, Mr T Carter, Mr F Smith, Major A W H Honrsby, Mr R Sutherland, Mr T L Jenkins, Mr J C Brandon, Mr A H J Reid, Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr W A Hodgkinson and Mrs Hooper.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs W F Gibbon and child, Mr G G A Buthnot, Mr H W Lyall, Mrs Jukes, Col and Mrs Corrie Bird, Col Conran and Mr and Mrs Rautenber

FOR GIBRALTER—Mr P Ralli.

FOR SUEZ—Mr M F Kennard and Col. and Mrs Rynes and child.

FOR VENICE—Col and Mrs Crawford and child, Mr and Mrs W E Cooper and Miss Cooper.

By the s. s. Nizam, Captain R. Hasselwood, sailing on the 15th April :—

FOR LONDON—Col T H Brooke and Mr Playfair.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr T H Demhurst and Mr S S Demhurst, Mr T H Thomson, Mr A S Crabbe, Capt Mock, Mr Mcliaden, Miss Deedes and Mr F G Charles.

By the s.s. Coromandel, Captain I. Reeves, sailing on 22nd April :—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs F Thompson, Mr R Cornish, Mrs Chisholm and child and Mr and Mrs Fraser (J), Mrs Watts and 4 children, Mrs Goodwin and Mrs R Harvey.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W C Bayley, Mrs G Adams, Mr J W Chisholm, Mr C W Adling Capt and Mrs C G Sawyer, Mr H J Stokes, Mr C H D Mello and Mr Walton.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs Goldsmid and infant, Master Goldsmid and Miss Harrison.

By the s. s. Surat, Captain W. J. Nantes, sailing on 29th April :—

FOR LONDON—Col and Mrs Moore and child.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col and Mrs E S Reynolds and child, and Mrs John Jardine

FOR BRINDISI—Hon Mr Justice Parker,

A CLAIM OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

AT the Supreme Court at Shanghai on the 20th and 21st ult., before the Chief Justice, Sir R. T. Rennie, a suit brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Benjamin David Benjamin was heard.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Henry Stead, attorney to the official liquidator, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Wainewright for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff read the pleadings. The Bank is a Company registered under the English Companies Act of 1862, and is in course of liquidation, and James Cooper is the sole official liquidator of the said Bank. The defendant is a British subject residing and carrying on business in Shanghai. On the 7th December 1880, the Bank by the then official liquidators obtained a judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the defendant, whereby the defendant was ordered to pay to the Bank the sum of Rupees 24,090 for debt and interest, and further simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the judgment from the date of the judgment until payment. The defendant was then a holder of 200 shares in the Bank, and was duly settled on the list of contributories as the holder of the shares, adjudged to pay to the Bank in liquidation the sum of 1,600 pounds sterling, in respect of the shares. The sum of Rupees 24,090 has not been paid to the Bank and the judgment remains unsatisfied. The Bank by its official liquidator James Cooper is now entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 24,090 with interest according to the judgment.

The answer of the defendant was as follows :—The defendant has no knowledge as to the truth of the statements contained in the petition and leaves the same to be proved. And further in answer to the petition the defendant says (1) that he is not now and never has been indebted to the Bank or to the liquidators or liquidator thereof in any sum whatever, (2) that he never subscribed for or purchased or accepted shares in the Bank, (3) that if he was at any time registered as the holder of shares in the said Bank, it was when he was an infant under the age of twenty-one years, (4) that if any proceedings were taken, and any judgment obtained in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as mentioned or referred to in the petition, such proceedings were taken and such judgment was obtained when the High Court had no jurisdiction over him, (5) that if any such judgment was obtained no proper or sufficient notice of such proceedings was given to him, (6) that any such proceedings were taken and any such judgment was obtained by means of false representations made on behalf of the plaintiffs to the High Court and (7) that the plaintiffs' claim so far as it rests upon the ground of claim mentioned or referred to in the 4th paragraph of the petition is barred by the Statute of Limitations, Chapter 42 of the 3rd and 4th years of King William the 4th, by the fact that no notice was given to the defendant of any appointment to settle the list of contributories.

Mr. Latham said his Lordship would see that the statement of claim relied upon the judgment of the High Court of Bombay for 24,000 rupees; on the alternative claim; or the facts and merits of the case, on which that judgment was obtained. The defendant according to the modern system pleaded several pleas, some of which were not admissible pleas, and would be demurrable on that part of the claim which rested upon the judgment of the High Court; and the same pleas which he said were inadmissible in the first, were also inadmissible in the latter portion. There were other claims which he held would be inadmissible, and his Lordship should say how the issues should be tried, that the first issue on the judgment should be tried first, separated in any way which he might think proper. The first defence was that he, the defendant, never took the shares, and that he was an infant. It was very well settled law that a foreign judgment was conclusive as to merits and facts and law.

It was then agreed that so much of the suit as related to the action based upon the judgment of the High Court be tried first?

Mr. Latham. Now I have to show your Lordship how I propose to deal with that part of the pleadings which I have to meet, first as to the never indebtedness which I will meet by putting in the judgment. The next point I have to meet is that the High Court had no jurisdiction over him, the defendant. On that point I may go on to show that he, the defendant, signed a momorandum of association of the Company within the jurisdiction of the Court of Bombay, that the defendant resided at the time of making the contract within its jurisdiction; and that was no temporary residence, but a permanent one for about eight years from 1859 to 1867; that he gave his address to the Company as Byculla, Bombay; that he had actual notice of the proceedings by the writ being served upon him in Shanghai, which service was duly proved to the satisfaction of the Bombay Court at the time. I will show that the judgment of the Bombay Court was obtained on the balance order of the Court of Chancery, and at the time that balance order was made, he was a resident within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court. I think it would be more convenient if we proceeded to prove these matters before I proceed with the argument.

Mr. Henry Stead was sworn and said: I am Notary Public for Bombay, member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England, and Corresponding Associate of the Association of Average Adjusters. I reside usually in Bombay, and carry on business in partnership with Mr. Lidbetter in the firm of Lidbetter and Stead—I am now residing in Shanghai. I am the attorney and agent of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Ld., and of James Cooper, the official liquidator thereof. I have been connected with the winding up of this Bank since the 20th July 1886. I have been agent and attorney in India since May 1874, a little over twelve years. On the 7th December, 1880, I was present in the High Court of Judicature when the action against Mr. Benjamin was called on. The defendant did not appear either in person or by counsel. The first thing proved was the service of the summons of plaint. It is the same as the petition here, the document by which an action is originated in the Bombay Court. I was called as a witness and proved the claim by putting in the certified office copies of the proceedings in the winding up of the Company, and other documents. The judgment has never been satisfied. Execution has not been stayed. I am aware of no false representations or fraud having been made to obtain that judgment.

Mr. Wainewright: I see the defendant is described as being a mercantile clerk in the employment of Messrs. Sassoon in Calcutta. I will prove that he was never in Sassoon's employ, and that he was not in Calcutta at the time this suit was instituted. He was merely a tourist, and the Court was induced to believe that he was a resident.

Mr. Latham: If any misrepresentation was made in the description of the defendant I do not think it could have affected the question in any way at the time.

His Lordship: We can go into that later.

Witness: I account for the defendant being described in the judgment as in the employment of Messrs. Sassoon & Co., by the fact that I had a staff of bailiffs employed in the office, and I have evidently been misled as to his address and in describing him. I don't know of my own knowledge that the defendant was ever in the employment of Messrs. Sassoon. I have had an interview, since I have been in Shanghai, with the defendant on the 9th June last. In the course of conversation he asked me how much my claim was. I told him, and he said "My dear Sir," "I never held more than 200 shares." He then said "How do you make up the amount, how can it be so much? I only had two hundred shares." I said I could show him the figures. He offered to pay a small sum in compromise, 3,000 rupees, and referred to a compromise made by another gentleman in Shanghai who came from Bombay also who compromised with the Bank. I said I could not accept so small a sum. I saw him again on the 15th of the same month. I told him I had been making enquires as to this position, and I thought I might fairly make some compromise with him, and offered to accept 12 annas in the rupee, that is 75 per cent. He said "I had better see Wainewright. The shares are my brother's". I said "Do you think that is an honest defence after what you said the other day?" And after a little more discussion I left him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wainewright: I did not say the defendant resided at Bombay when the balance order was made. The printed copy of the balance order was dated the 26th January, 1871. The Chief Clerk's certificate was dated 8th August, 1868. The balance order produced was sent by me and addressed "Mr. Benjamin Benjamin David, Merchant, Byculla, Bombay," and was returned through the Dead Letter office. It is addressed in accordance with the official document.

Mr. Wainewright: Unfortunately it was not. In the official document the surname was given first and then the Christain or the Jew names. If it was otherwise you would not have got the judgment against him.

Cross-examination continued: I arrived in Bombay in July 1874. I was previously in Bombay in 1869. I only stayed there a month. I went there to give evidence in the Court in this liquidation. I first saw the defendant in Shanghai this time. I never saw his father. I did see his brother. I had a suit against his brother, but failed to get a decree because of his minority. I am not prepared to swear, but to my mind he signed these articles of association. He (Mr. Aaron David) denied his identity. I think that was in 1876. I know from the fact that these memorandum and Articles of association were signed immediately after the allotment, that they were signed within a few days after the 26th September 1864 by the defendant. I cannot produce a letter of allotment to the defendant but to his father, David B. Solomon. The shares allotted to his (defendant's) father are not connected with the present suit. The Court ordered the official liquidator to give credit to contributor for all sums paid by them in respect of the shares prior to the winding up order. There have been considerable dividends paid by the liquidators, amounting in all to 9s. 6d. in the £. The last was paid about 6 years ago, to the best of my belief. I have had a great deal of experience as a litigant in India. I had to deal with some 2,000 contributes and several hundred suits. I think the proceedings against Benjamin were taken under the mode of procedure in operation in 1880. It applies to the whole of India.

Mr. Wainewright said that it would be convenient to call Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. Benjamin David Benjamin was then sworn and examined by Mr. Wainewright said: I reside in Shanghai. I was born in Bagdad in the Turkish Empire. My parents were both Turkish subjects I had been in India. I went there in 1859. I went first to Bombay arriving there sometime in the spring of that year I remained there till September 1867 when I came to Shanghai. I lived here till December 1869 when I went to Tientsin. I came back here in April 1874. I went to America in September 1874 and then on to England and I returned to Shanghai in August 1876. I have been here ever since. On my way out from England I went to Bombay again remaining there for only 3 or 4 hours. I next went to Calcutta where I remained under a week. I had never been to Calcutta before or have not been there since. I was a Turkish subject up to 1867. I then changed my nationality. I never was in Canton. The document produced signed David Benjamin, is not in my writing. I take my oath neither that Hebrew nor English writing is mine. Nor is that David Benjamin David my father's writing. He would have signed his name as David Benjamin Solomon David.

Mr. Wainewright handed witness the Memorandum of Association.

Witness—Yes, that is my signature, opposite number 905 I think, [handed another parchment, the Articles of Association.—I doubt if this signature opposite number 906, is mine. I do not write "B" like that [handed the receipt for the registered letter.] That is my signature. I have received a copy of this document in my hand [the summons of plaint]. I never bought any shares in the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank. I don't know whether my father bought any shares in the Bank. He bought too many shares and left them to me. I have them in my office. I saw Mr. Stead in June last when he called at at my office. He came and said "my name is Mr. Stead and I am from the London and Bombay Bank" You have some shares in this Bank" I said "I will see Mr. Wainewright" He said "Don't go and throw your money to the lawyers. I came for Mr. Cawasjee, I don't recollect asking him what his claim was. I don't think he told me what he had to claim from me. I said nothing like that "I have only 200 shares? I never offered to pay him 3,000 rupees, I did not ever offer him even 3 cash. I offered him nothing. I saw him a few days afterwards. He did not say anything about making a compromise or anything of the kind. He then was going away and said something about coming here at great expense, from Bombay. Why if I was not indebted to him did I make him an offer?

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham—I took a note on the card after the conversation with Mr. Stead, putting down the date of the visit. I am quite aware I am on my oath, and I deny that Mr. Stead made, a claim on me, and say he said he only came for Mr. Camajee and asked me where Mr. Camajee was living. I thought he came to see me and at the same time ask about Mr. Camajee, He was not an old friend of mine. I don't know till this moment what he came for. I know of no compromise by any Gubbay with the London Bank. If you cut my throat I never tell a lie. I received the registered letter of which I recognize the receipt, I got the summons that they were suing me in the Bombay Court. I know no more about it than that. I don't recollect ever receiving any previous notice of the winding up of the Bank. I was in Bombay in 66. I lived in "Byculla" with my father and two or three brothers; all my brothers are called Benjamin.

Re-examined by Mr. Wainewright—My brother Aaron was 6 or 7 years younger than I to the best of my recollection. In 1879 I could not read English. I told Mr. Latham about it in Hebrew. I never told him that I had shares in the Bank. What Mr. Latham said was "what age do you think you were at the time," I said I was 18 or 19 years. I never intended to convey that I had anything to do with the shares.

Mr. Wainewright said that was all the evidence he proposed to give at present and the case was adjourned next morning.

The hearing of this case was resumed on the 21st January.

Mr. Wainewright in the course of his address for the defendant which occupied the greater part of the day, said that his Lordship would perceive that the issues had practically been narrowed down to the questions whether the defendant had received proper and sufficient notice of the proceedings against him; and whether under the circumstances, the Bombay Court had jurisdiction. What was meant by the false representations mentioned in the answer was that the Court at Bombay was told that the defendant was a Jewish merchant and at the time an assistant in the office of Messrs. Sassoon in Calcutta, so that the Court was led to believe that he was in the Indian Empire while in reality he was in China. The suit was begun in 1876, and it was in evidence that the summons reached the defendant in 1880, four years after the suit was instituted. This fact coupled with misdescription of the defendant, might very well make him think that the summons was informal and was void so far as he was concerned. It was in evidence that he had been threatened by Mr. Stead some time before that if he did not do something he (Mr. Stead) would sell the claim to a gentleman who (though the part was not in evidence) was not very friendly to the defendant. The suit was instituted in September 1876, but it was not proceeded with then and nothing was heard of it until September 79 when Mr. Stead wrote a letter to Mr. Benjamin saying that he was then going on with the suit against him. But Mr. Stead after this again sat down and had a refreshing nap for about a year. Benjamin next got the document which he was very well entitled to think was an informal one. Benjamin was no uncommon Jewish name, neither was David, and he might very well be excused for thinking that there was some mistake about it, that it was intended for some one else and that he was entitled to disregard it. Probably he did not understand a word of it, nor would the Hindustanee translation help him much. Mr. Benjamin understood Arabic and Hebrew, but not Hindostanee, and he (Mr. Wainewright) submitted that taking all things together, the notice was insufficient. In his affidavit the defendant stated that in April 1859 he arrived, in Bombay he being a Turkish subject. He was born a Turkish subject and had done nothing to change his nationality. It was shortly after the 28th September 1864, that it was alleged that certain shares were allotted to and accepted by him On the 20th of July '66, the order was made to wind up the precious Company, which had a brief but glorious career. The memorandum of Association appears to have been signed in 1864, and the Company lived two years. The defendant left Bombay in September '67, still a Turkish subject, not having done anything to change his nationality. On the 13th of November 1867 he appeared to have been put upon the list of contributories, although the list had not been put in evidence, the fact appeared from one of the documents produced by the Petitioners. on the 8th of August 68 the chief clerk made his certificate. The balance order was made on the 26th January 1871; and two years and a half later, in June 1874, Mr. Stead arrived in India, a fact which was very material to many people there, but not very material to the argument. On the 16th of Sept. 1876, the suit was commenced, but no notice of trial was given to the defendant prior to September 1880. What his Lordship had to consider was whether the Court in Bombay had any power to make the order it had made, or to call upon the defendant to pay money when he had left the jurisdiction before he became liable and had only been within the jurisdiction of the Court temporarily from April 1859 to September 1867. He had never contracted to pay or refused to pay the sum claimed and therefore the cause of action had not arisen until he had left the jurisdiction of the Court. He asked his Lordship to consider what were the powers of the High Court of Bombay, and whether its judgment under the circumstances was one which the Court here would recognize and enforce. He thought that this Court would be satisfied, that in order for the Bombay Court to have jurisdiction over an absent defendant, it would be necessary that the whole cause of action should have arisen within the jurisdiction or of the Bombay Court. He contended that the defendant was no more under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court than he would have been under that of a French Court if he had been sued in France. The obligation was contracted after it was found that the Company was insolvent and when he was ordered to assist in making good its losses. When he took the shares, he did not contract to make himself liable to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court. *Prima facia*, the Bombay Court had no jurisdiction over Mr. Benjamin because he was not within its jurisdiction at the commencement of the suit. He was not in India, nor had he any property there. Then arose the question of whether he had contracted himself into the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court or whether by anything he had done he had brought the jurisdiction of that Court over him. Assuming for the sake of argument, that he had taken shares in the company in question, he (Mr. Wainewright) admitted that he had contracted himself into the jurisdiction of the English Court, but the fact that he had taken shares in the English joint stock Company did not put him *per se* within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court.

Mr. Latham said in replying, that as to the pleas to which Mr. Wainewright had referred, he would say that if the Bombay court had jurisdiction and acted honestly, and given notice of the proceedings to the defendant, it was not open to the present Court to question or review the decision, and everything which ought to have been pleaded in defence in the other Court was now excluded.

His Lordship—Supposing the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank had not been carrying on business in Bombay, but merely sent out to Benjamin the articles of association to sign there, do you think that if he signed the articles in Bombay he would be contracting under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court?

Mr. Latham thought that he would.

Mr. Wainewright drew his Lordship's attention to the American case, reported in 9 Wallis, of Bischoff v. Weatherhead in support of his contention that a judgment where the notice was served, as in the present case, had no validity.

Judgment was reserved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hemida Hydroos sails to-day for Trivandrum and Tuticorin, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Nurjehan, 1,934 tons, Captain W. Mason, will sail this morning for Coconada, Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong, under Commander G Donocich, with a general cargo and 6 passengers on board.

THE steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain T. E. Gillet, arrived on the 23rd inst. in Bombay from London, (Jan 14), with a general cargo and a first-class passenger, Lt Mathias, and 14 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, arrived in Bombay under Captain J. Stewart, from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and 8 deck passengers and Colonel Olcott, a passenger from Colombo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain W S Peterson, sailed last evening for Coast and Calcutta. She is laden with a general cargo and carries the following passengers :—Miss E Bertset for Mangalore; and 10 deck for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Sweil......	A	F. Muir & Co.
„ Ellora	1471	J. E. Gillet	B	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Malwa.......	...	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham..	...	......	F	M. M. & Co.
„ Cuba	1373	G. W. Hossecon.	G	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Liscard	1278	T. Byrne.......	H	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Victoria	...	......	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Preston	...	......	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Dunbar	1171		M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Brankelow..	1648	D. Stewart......	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Storm Queen	1375	E. Irwin	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mounts Bay	...	......	P	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Kildare	2277	J. Johnson......	Q	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Ellora (s)...........	Gillet	London, Jan. 14.
24	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon, Feb 12.
	Poseidon (s)	Doncoich	Hongkong, Feb. 2.
	Simla (s)	Major	Calcutta, Jan. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	H. M. S. Jumna ..	Fanshawe ..	Rangoon.
	Merka (s)	Nakoda	Zanzibar.
	Lawada (s)........	Liddiard	Galle.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sadak Talbari	Nakoda	Pamban.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Noorjehan, Mason, for Coast and Calcutta.
Hemida Hydroos, Nakoda, for Trivandrum & Tuticorin.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—
Steamer Poseidon, for Trieste, Aden, &c.
„ River Indus, for Hull, &c.
„ Pemptes, for Genoa, &c.
„ Calder, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
20	Andola	Mathias	Liverpool. Oct. 26.
	Godiva	Roberts	Liverpool, Oct. 30.
	Alexandra......	Prince	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Canara s........	Simpson	Bombay, Jan. 27.
	Cannings	Edwards	Madras, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 20.—Steamer Booldana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 24.

Hoghton, Lt, Bo, 9th B I, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES FEB. 23.

Martin, Lt, Bl, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on exchange, from 13th Hussars, to Muttra.

FEBRUARY 24.

Carruthers, Major, Bo, 16th B I, from leave, to Poona.
Hartigan Lt, Burma, Police on duty, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill, under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 26th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade :—Sections 8, 23, (1, 4 and 5), 30, 32, 33 (1 and 2), 34, 39 and part II. section 19, 20 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish as soon as possible rolls of all transfers from other corps during this or preceding seasons.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE tenure of service on the Staff of Captain D C W Harrison commenced on the 3rd June 1886, the date from which he commenced to draw full staff pay as Brigade-Major.

The services of Col J Hills, CB, RE, having been replaced by the Govt of India at the disposal of this Government, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the C-in-C.

G I P Ry Vol Corps—The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates of Proficiency as prescribed in paragraph 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX.—Lieuts S J Serjeant, and H Newman.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs :—Col J Le-Mesurier, RI (late Bombay) Engineers, Suptdg Eng for Irrigation in Sind.

Subject to H M's approval Lieut-Col A Poole, SC, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 28th Feb 1887, on a pension of £571 per annum, payable in England.

The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate :—Honorary Lieut and Assist Comssy J Lucas, Miscellaneous List.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Feb 1887 :—25th Regt Bo Infy, Subhedar Jagannath Pande to be Subhedar-Major vice Debi-din, deceased; Jamadar Huskelji Israel to be Subhedar vice Jagannath Pande, promoted, and Havaldar Beni Mahadeo to be Jamadar vice Huskelji Israel, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 27th Jany 1887 :—22nd Regt Bo Infy Jamadar Thakur Singh to be Subhedar vice Damodar Ram, pensioned; Havaldar-Major Hyem Benjamin to be Jamadar vice Thakur Singh, promoted, and Color-Havaldar Itmehtar Balmehtar to be Jamadar vice Rup Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut Col J M Madden, Infantry and Condr J Lacey, Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Bgde Surgn H J Blanc, MD, thirty-two days, medical certificate.

G I P Ry Vol Corps—The following appointments are made to complete the establishment :—To be Lieutenants—Vols A E P Graves and W H Hussey.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, Col S Fellows, SC, Comdt 8th Bo Infy, pension service 37th year, commenced 9th Dec 1886.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut G W C Knatchbull, 2nd Battn the Welsh Regt, Offg 1st Regt, Bombay Infantry —13th July 1885.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1887 :—24th Regt Bo Infy Jamadar Bhanu Ghadi to be Subhedar vice Lakshimon Mhetar Mhadmhetar, pensioned, and Qr-Mr Havaldar Gangaji Ghaj to be Jamadar vice Bhanu Ghadi, promoted.

The following extract from Genl Order by the Govt of India No. 105, dated 16th Feb 1887, is republished :—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being confirmed upon the undermentioned officers lately employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission, dated 16th Feb 1887 :—To be Brevet Lieut-Colonels Major P J Maitland, Bo S C

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, No. 118, dated 18th Feb 1887, is published :—No. 118 —Ordnance Department—Store-Sergt G Dowley to be Sub-Condr, on probation, with effect from the 26th June 1886, to complete establishment. Store-Sergt Frederick Ford to be Sub-Condr, on probation, with effect from the 21st July 1886, vice Sub-Condr W J Churchill, reduced.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-Genl H R Gillespie, CB, Comdg-Mhow Divn :—Lieut H V Bennett, 2nd Battn the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 25th March, 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C F G Lester assumed charge of the office of Assist Political Supt and *ex-officio* Assist Supt of Police Palanpur, on the 28th Jan 1887.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr E C Cox, Police Probationer and pro tem Second Grade Assist Supt of Police, at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr E McG H Fulton, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days from the 11th March 1887.

Mr J L Johnston, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-six days from 12th March next.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A H Unwin to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum during the absence of Mr E McG Fulton or till further orders, and to do duty as Sessions Judge of Dharwar during the absence of Mr Johnston; Mr E H Moscardi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr Unwin or until further orders, Mr R Courtenay to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr Moscardi or till further orders; and Mr T S Hamilton to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar till further orders.

Mr H G Gell, Depy Commisr of Police, Bombay has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th idem.

Mr J J Heaton, Assist Judge, Ahmedabad, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV. of 1869.)

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Nasik.

Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam, Mamlatdar of taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the First class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr Ganpaya Gopalkrishnaya has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara Dist. during the absence of Mr Mangesh Subrao on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte and Rao Saheb Ragunnath Gangadhar Bhadbhade respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur in the Satara Dist on the 9th inst.

Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotamdas Naparati delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad in the Surat Dist on the 19th inst.

Rao Saheb Vyankatrao Rukmangad is appointed to be a Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parikh, transferred to the Political Dept.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudeva Joshi is appointed to be a Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vyankatrao Rukmangad, promoted.

The leave on private affairs for five months granted to Rao Saheb Raghvendra Ramchandra, Second Class (Subordinate Judge, by Govt Notification No 6,792, dated 22nd Nov 1886, is converted into privilege leave for three months.

Azam Rambakhsh valad Rejhumal, Head Munshi of taluka Sanghar in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Thar and Parkar.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. McCallum, Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, to be Magte in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

Azam Malhar Krishna Bhise, Actg Head Karkun of Chiplun, in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Ratnagiri.

The following is substituted for para. 1 of Govt Notification No. 6,450, dated 9th Nov 1886 :—Lieut L A Gordon, 2nd Bo Lancers, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magte at Deesa, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Harrison on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb N K Pendse, Magte of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr G Scott, Magte of the First Class, in the district of Ratnagiri, is invested with additional powers.

Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Sawant received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona on the 10th inst. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 6974, dated 30th Nov 1886. is hereby cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. W. M. Hassanally and Kaursmal C. Khilani respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Sindhi Translator, Educational Dept, on the 5th of Jan 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Cooke, CS, to act as Collr and Magte of the Dist of Khandesh, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Khandesh, and to be a Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist during the absence of Mr J F Muir, CS, or till further orders, with effect from the date on which Mr W W Loch, CS, proceeds on leave.

Mr W C Rand, C, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 3rd March 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Logan, CS, to be Assist Collr, Ratnagiri, continuing also to be Forest Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. W C Rand, CS, or til, further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept :—Lieut-Col J G McRae to be Consr of Forests, Second Grade, vice Col Peyton, retired.

Mr J L L MacGregor to be Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, vice Lieut-Col MacRae, promoted, and Consvr of Forests, Southern Circle, vice Col Peyton, retired; Mr G St P L Gibson to be Depy Consvr of Forests, Second Grade, vice Mr Macgregor, promoted; Mr H Mainwaring to be Depy Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, vice Mr Gibson, promoted; Mr A Stewart to be Depy Consvr of Forests, Fourth Grade, vice Mr Mainwaring, promoted; Mr S Hornidge to be Assist Consvr of Forests, First Grade, vice Mr. Stewart, promoted; and Mr T R D Bell to be Assist Consvr of Forests, Second Grade, vice Mr Hornidge, promoted.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Native Assist to the Commissioner, Central Divn, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days with effect from 7th Jan 1887.

Mr E Gray, CS, acted as Collr and Magte of the district of Thana and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Thana, from 17th Oct 1886 to 19th Jan 1887, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, Personal Assist to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, was recalled to duty on the 16th Jan 1887 from the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to him in Govt Notification No 7387, dated 18th Oct 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis to be sub pro tem Personal Assist to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari during the absence of Mr Lallubai Gordhandas on special duty.

Mr W M Fletcher, Supt Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country revenue surveys, having completed six years' service as Supt is entitled, with effect from 23rd Dec 1886, to the higher rate of pay authorised by Govt Resolution No. 5,228, dated 4th Oct 1880, for Survey Officers in the grade of Superintendents.

Mr G M Ryan, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India four days' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the leave already granted to him.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr N M Ryan, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, on his return from leave under the orders of the Consrvr of Forests, SC.

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do. City
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Chuda
Rampur
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Botad
Ningala
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

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The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION OF THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

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DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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16/ WORTH for 10/8

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

AS an inducement for every body to give our Shirts a trial we are during these two months offering sample half dozens of our Equality White Shirts (which we sell at 32/ per dozen) for 10/8. We are prepared to supply two thousand of these sample packets, but neither more nor less then the ½ dozen Shirts to one Customer at less then our list price.

We make an average of 150 dozens Shirt per month and take this as an indication that our efforts to give genuine good value in this department are appreciated. Of the six qualities of White Shirts which we make E is the one most in demand and is one which invariably gives satisfaction. The body of the Shirt we make from a strong, pure, undressed Longcloth, manufactured specially to our order, as a suitable Cloth for the Indian climate. Fronts and Cuffs are of a fine Belfast Linen and cut, workmanship and finish all that can be desired.

Take this opportunity of giving these Shirts a fair trial, and if you find them as good as you can obtain in London at 6s. 6d. each or elsewhere in Indian at 40/ to 60/ per dozen. We should look for a share of your future orders.

Ordinary sizes ready for despatch, others we require ten to eleven days to make. The following sizes should be sent :—Collar, Chest, Sleeve (centre of back to end of cuff) length at back. As our terms are cash, remittances should be sent with order or instructions to send parcel value payable. Shirts taken back and cash refunded if considered unsatisfactory.

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA	by the Lotus.
ENGLAND	" Oak.
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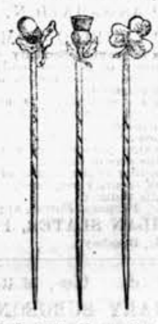

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" pins ..... Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" pins... " 12 "
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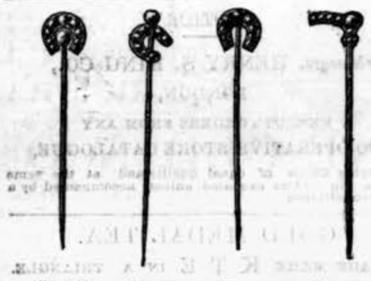

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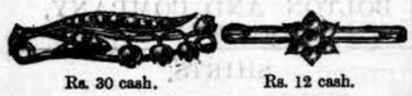

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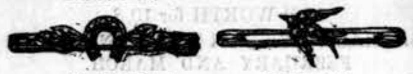

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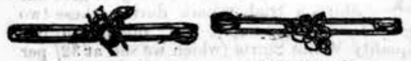

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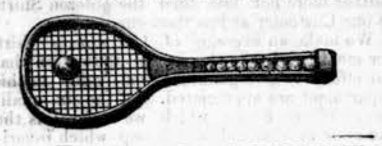

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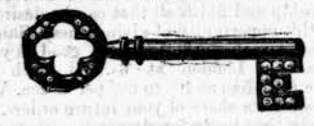
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.



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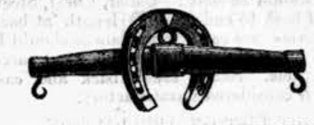

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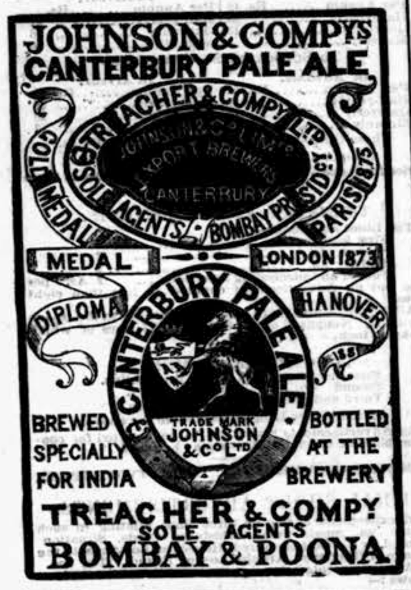
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JOHNSON & Co LIMITED EXPORT BREWERS CANTERBURY
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1875
MEDAL
LONDON 1873
DIPLOMA
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CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMPY SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

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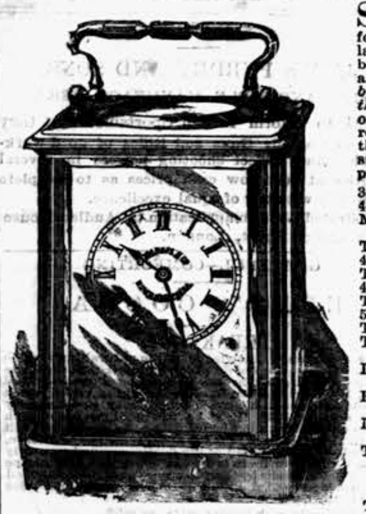
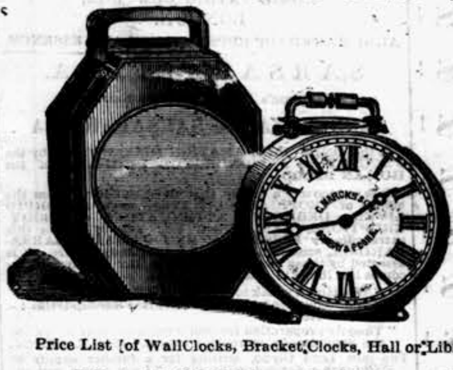
CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	" 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	" 55
The same with alarum	" 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	" 70
The same with alarum	" 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	" 90
The same with lever movement	" 100
5½ In. high do. do.	" 115
The same with repeater actions	" 125
The same repeater and alarum ......Rs. 180 &	" 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	" 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	" 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	" 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	" 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	" 120
Do. do. extra Finish	" 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	" 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	" 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.



Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed ......Rs. 75

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Do. do 3½-in. dial	30
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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

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TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old)	as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL,"	*White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old)	as "OF GREAT AGE,"	*Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
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To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

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LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH. SOLD EVERYWHERE WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

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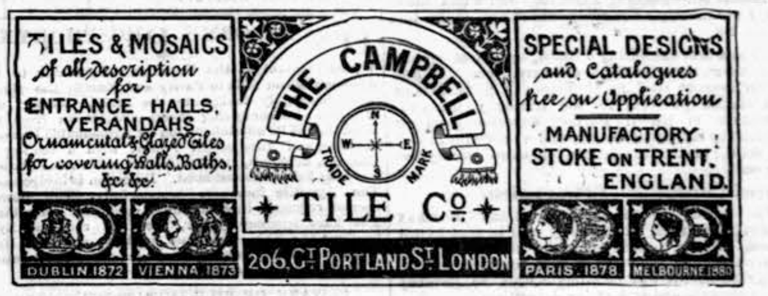
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For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

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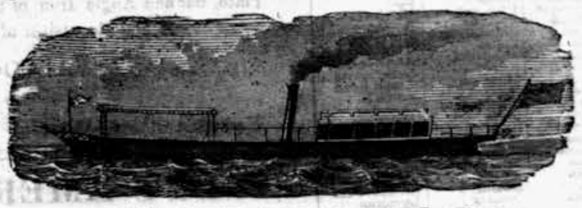

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
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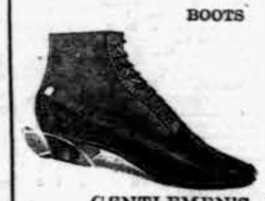

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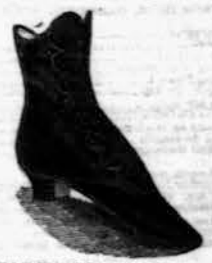

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Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
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